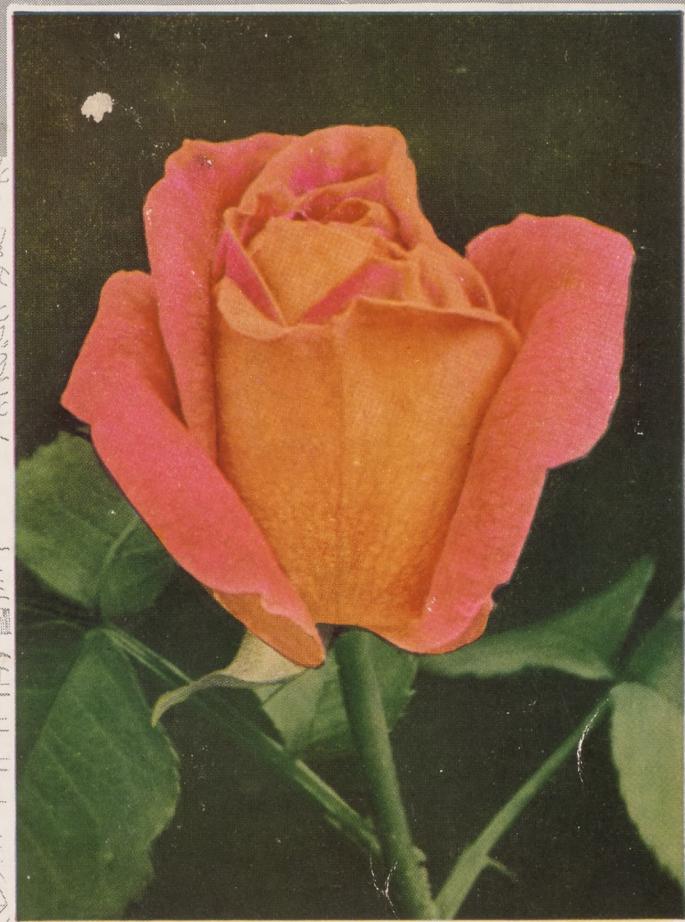
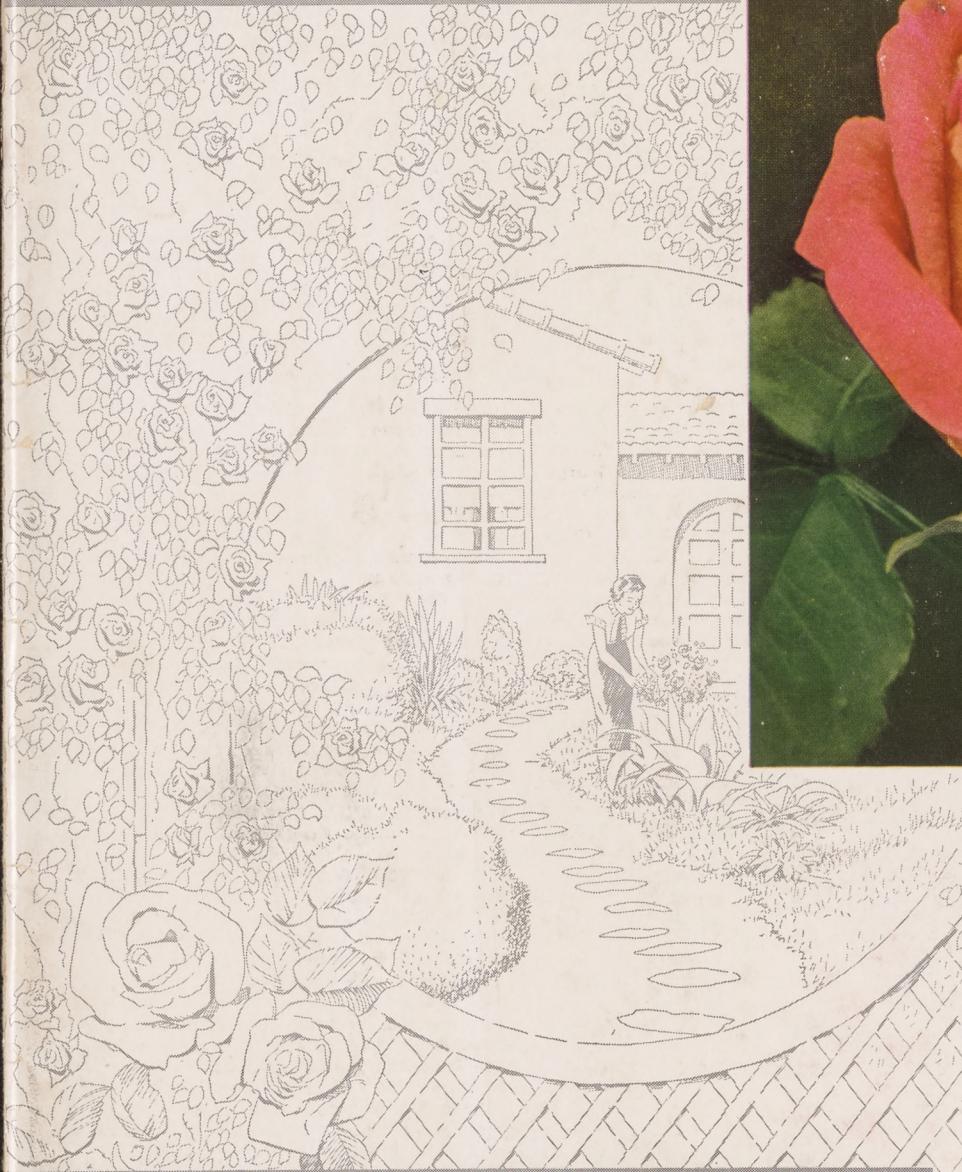


CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

HINRICH GÄEDE



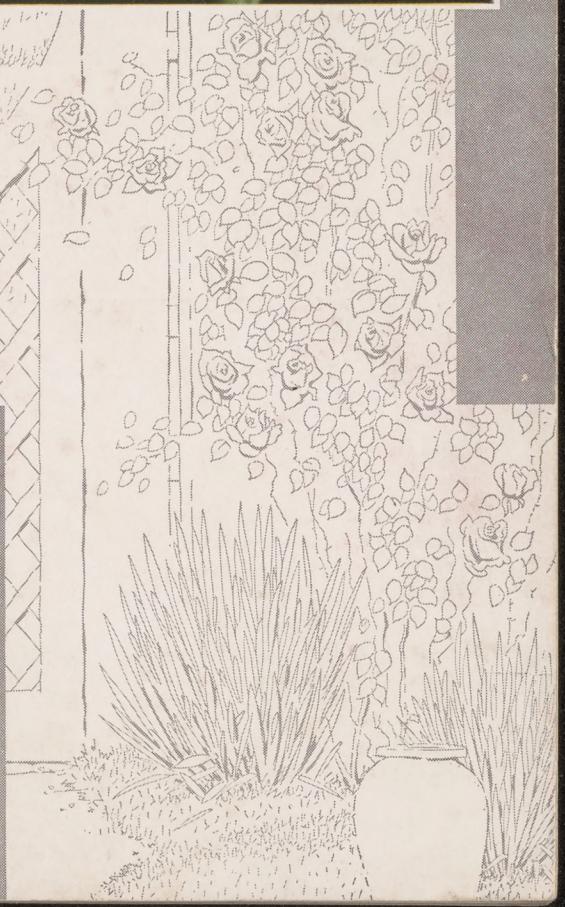
GARDEN BOOK

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71 YEARS and A FAMILY

DEVOTED TO SERVICE FOR 3 GENERATIONS

Every organization which has progressed through the years can measure its success in terms of service to its customers. This year the West's oldest and largest nursery completes its 71st continuous year of operation. In the history of that long period is revealed the policy upon which the California Nursery Company has been built: "To grow the finest plants and trees which can be grown; to progress as research opens avenues of improvement; to introduce only varieties which have been tested and proved worthy; to serve with counsel born of experience; and withal, to sell at a fair price consistent with value, the fountain head of true economy."

John Rock founded the California Nursery Company in 1865. Originally located northeast of San Jose, it was removed to the present property near Niles in 1884. Mr. Rock actively managed operations until his death in 1904, after which ownership passed to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Landers and management to Mr. W. V. Eberly. During his lifetime John Rock imported thousands



ENTRANCE TO JOHN ROCK'S NURSERIES

of fruit varieties from Europe, and tested practically all fruits of American origin. This work, as well as similar developments carried on by Mr. George C. Roeding in his test orchards at Fresno proved a real contribution to commercial fruit production in California.

In 1883, at Fresno, Mr. Frederick C. Roeding established the Fancher Creek Nurseries. Three years later his son, Mr. George C. Roeding, became man-

ager. Extensive plantings of new fruit varieties were made. New and better methods of growing, processing, and packing fruits were developed and demonstrated. Investigations started in 1886 and continued until 1899 resulted in the introduction of the fig wasp from Smyrna, and marks the beginning of California's Smyrna fig industry.

In 1916 Mr. Roeding acquired the Fresno Nursery Company, and the following year purchased the California Nursery Company at Niles. Armistice year, 1918, extensive fruit tree growing grounds were purchased near Loomis, in Placer County, and added to the Valley tree nurseries. Production of ornamentals, shade trees, roses, and garden plants was increased, principally in the fields on the Niles property. In 1923 a Yard and Sales Office was opened at Modesto.

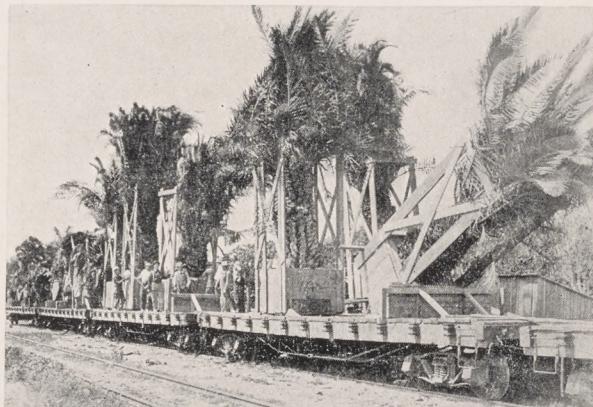
In 1924 Mr. George C. Roeding, Jr., became associated with the Company, and in 1926 became manager. In 1932 a fully-equipped branch was opened in Sacramento; the same year a wide selection of imported Spring-flowering bulbs was added to the Company's line. Show Gardens at Niles have been established; "Old Adobe," more than a century old, has been landscaped and thrown open to the public.

The two Fresno organizations have been brought directly into the California Nursery Company operation, and improvements completed on all of the Company's properties. New, favorably-situated fruit tree growing grounds have been acquired in the San Joaquin Valley. Outstanding varieties have been introduced, including "Frostfighter" Walnut, and the sensational new "Nectar" Peach, which has been patented. New roses have been introduced to western gardens.

Today tradition is preserved in a nursery service—"created for the public welfare, prospering because of public approval."



LOADING CAR WITH NURSERY STOCK, FANCHER CREEK
NURSERIES (FRESNO) 1905



Trainload of *Phoenix Canariensis* palms, which were planted on "Palm Avenue" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. Photograph made at California Nursery Company, Niles, Calif., May 25, 1914.

THE WEST'S OLDEST & LARGEST NURSERY and What it Offers to Buyers of Nursery Stock

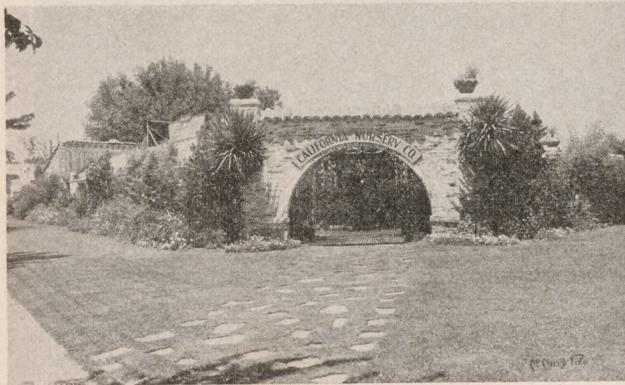


We are well aware of the fact that our continued success is dependent upon the approval of our customers; it is our invariable policy to make the customer's entire satisfaction the first consideration in every transaction. You are cordially invited to discuss your garden or orchard problems with the experienced and technically trained mem-

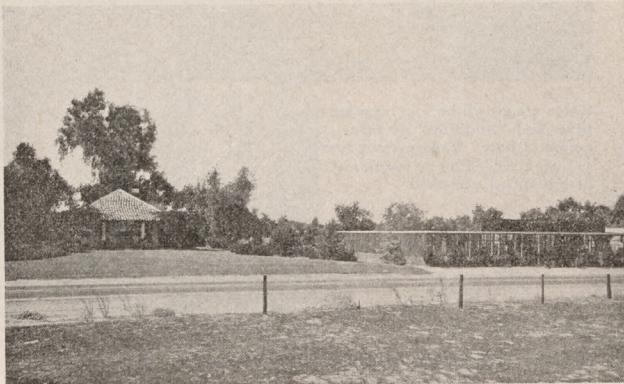
ALMOST three-quarters of a century of continual service to garden-makers and commercial fruit growers marks the California Nursery Company as the oldest nursery on the Pacific Coast. With headquarters located on our 300-acre Growing Grounds at Niles in southern Alameda County, and with complete establishments at Fresno, Sacramento and Modesto, we are also the largest Nursery organization in the West, making available the largest assortment of Nursery stock to take care of your every garden or orchard need.

Extensive growing grounds and large sales volume make possible many savings, and consequently the ability to offer the finest plant materials obtainable, at very reasonable prices.

bers of our staff. The benefit of our many years spent in planting gardens and orchards is at your disposal. Orders or requests for information coming by mail or telephone will receive the same careful attention that you yourself would give them were you to visit our Nursery in person. **You are cordially invited to visit our nurseries at any time.**



Sacramento Salesyard



Modesto Office and Salesyard



Fresno Office and Salesyard on State Highway



Fresno Garden Store at Belmont and Thorne



Our Annual Bulb Show in March and April draws thousands of visitors to our extensive show gardens.



In our 300-acre growing grounds the rows of uniformly perfect plants present an interesting picture.

A DAY AT THE NURSERY



Roses are grown here in large quantities and "budding" of roses is a major activity. Various root stocks are used according to requirements of individual varieties.

The rose test gardens are an important feature. More than 200 varieties are grown here under ordinary outdoor conditions.

Preparing a carload of specimen Cedrus deodara for shipment is "all in the day's work" here.



Our visitors are entertained with true California hospitality at "Old Adobe" our 100-year-old Guest Lodge.



COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

The establishment of a complete landscape department has been a comparatively recent event in our 71-year-old organization. Garden Show exhibits such as the ones shown on this page have played an important part in the development of this department. Planned for the artistic display of our nursery stock, their attractiveness resulted in requests from homeowners for duplication in actual gardens. The garden of our "Anne Hathaway Cottage," in the Oakland Spring Garden Show is a case in point. It demonstrated that artistic arrangement of inexpensive plants results in a charming garden, and that expert planning gives the effect of restful spaciousness to a limited area.



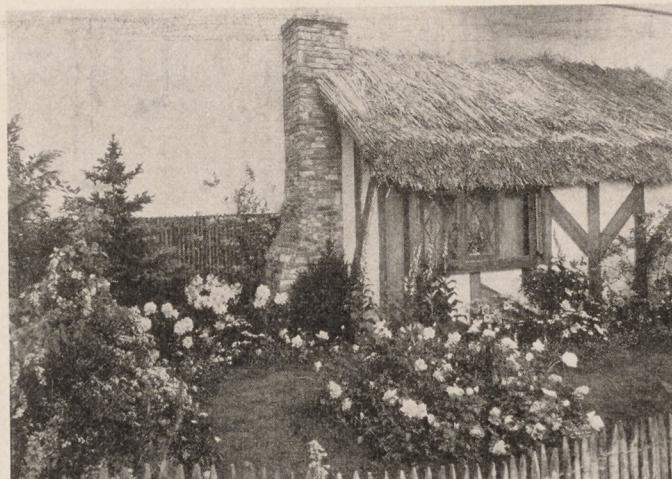
Entrance planting of the "Anne Hathaway Cottage."

BETTER HOUSING PROGRAM INCLUDES LANDSCAPING

In co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration's nation-wide Better Housing Program, California Nursery Company extends to its patrons all benefits of low-cost financing permitted under the National Housing Act. This applies not only to the purchase and planting of ornamental shrubbery, but includes such changes as grading and landscaping, lawns, lawn sprinkling systems, sidewalks, private curbs and driveways, covering both purchase price and necessary labor. It *does not* apply to fruit trees, berry vines, or vegetation other than ornamental. No down payment is required. Loans up to \$2,000 for landscaping and home beautification are permitted. Payment is made in convenient monthly installments. Ask about this added service in the modernization and beautification of your home and garden. There is no obligation.

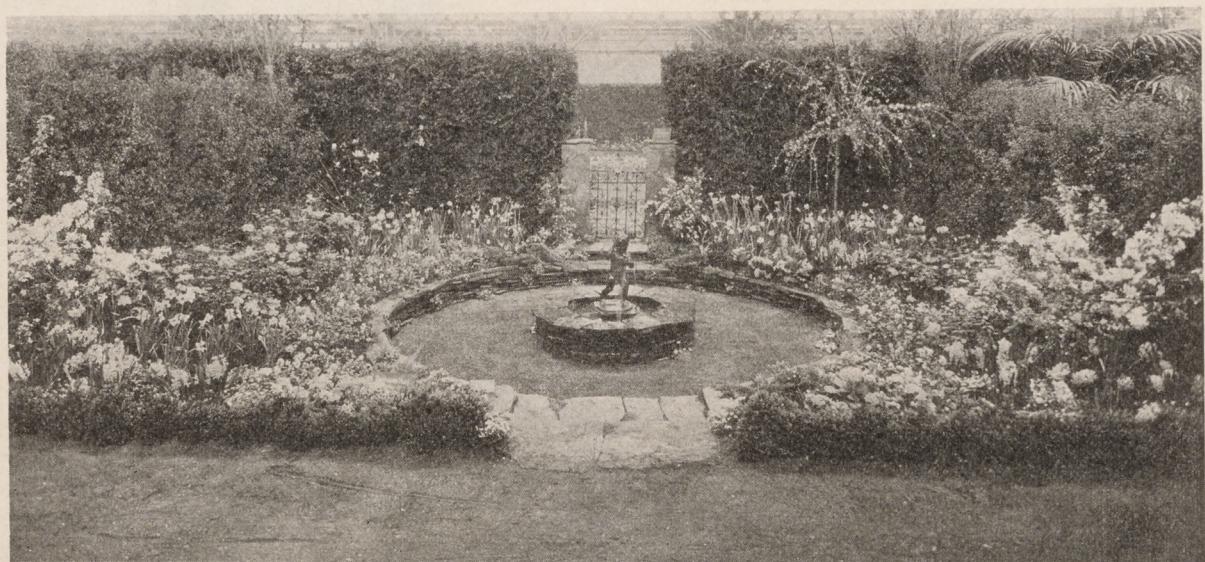


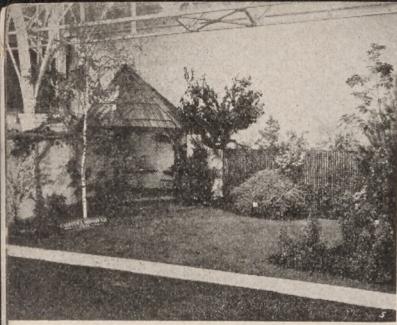
Daffodils are always charming under birch trees—a section of one of our Garden Show exhibits.



Part of our exhibit at the 1935 California Spring Garden Show at which we won the Gold Medal for Most Distinctive Display.

"Anne Hathaway Cottage" which was a very popular feature of our exhibit at Oakland Spring Garden Show, 1932.





Garden designed by our Landscape Department which won the King Carol Medal for small gardens at the California Flower Festival, 1934.

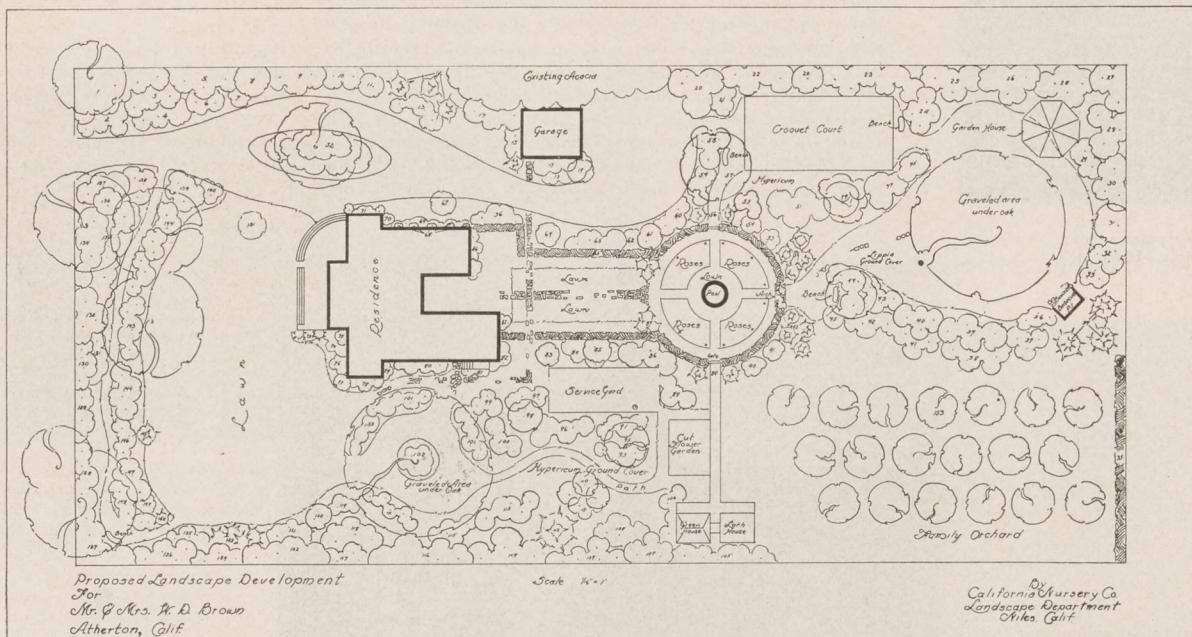
"GARDEN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION by LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

—California Nursery Company"

You have probably noticed these words in blue letters on a gold sign standing in front of representative homes and industrial structures in northern and central California. You have seen them in front of large estates and beside cottage gardens. Many another garden which you admired is laid out to a plan furnished by our experienced designers, but planted by the home owner himself. If you have been observant you have probably remarked upon

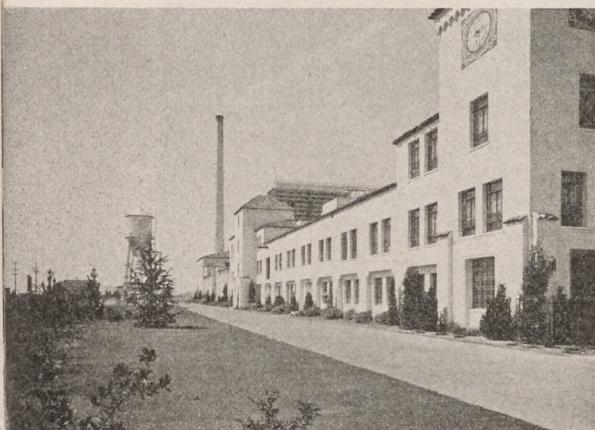
the ever-increasing frequency with which these little signs have come to your attention.

That is because our Landscape Department offers a combination of advantages not found in other services of this type. In the first place, size alone is no criterion. Although completely equipped and manned by trained personnel to provide plans and carry out complete construction of large-scale projects, such as the new Standard

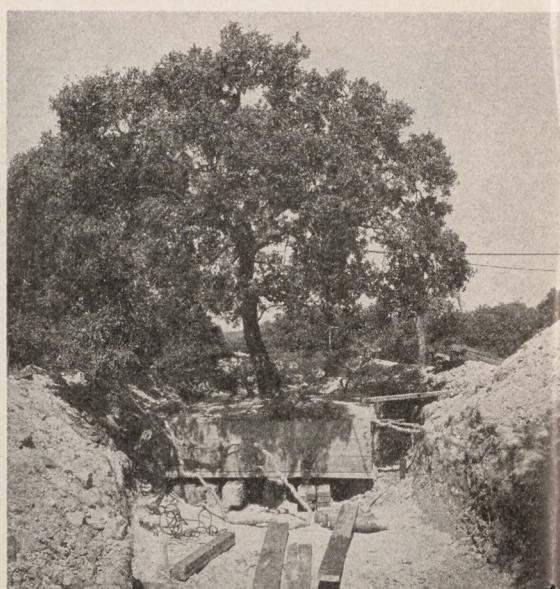


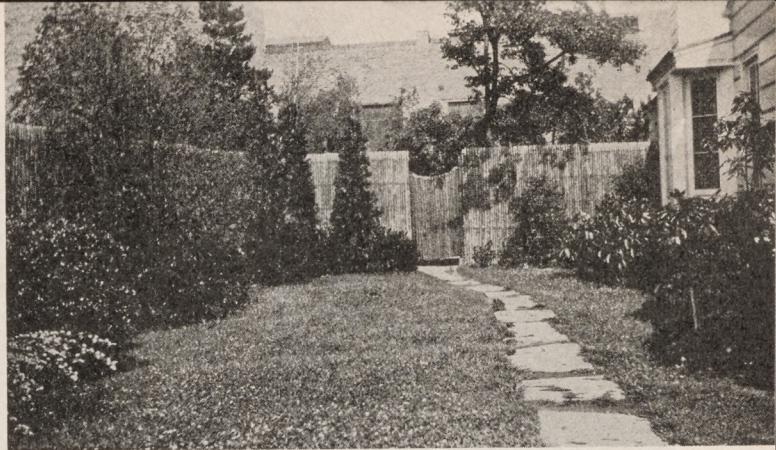
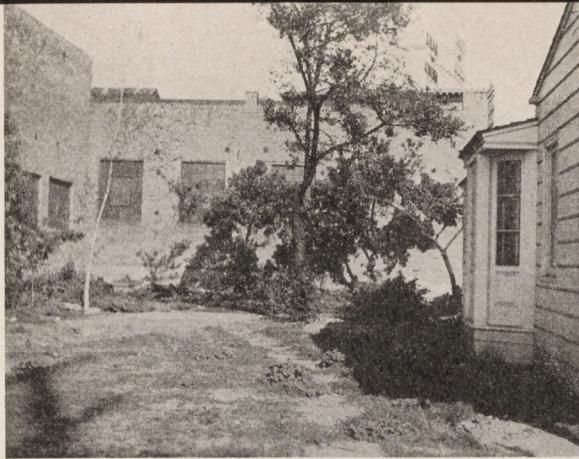
Plan for Garden of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Atherton, California, designed by our Landscape Department.
On the next page are shown sections of the completed garden.

Landscape development planned and executed by us for the new plant of Standard Brands of California, Oakland, California. This is one of the largest industrial plantings in Northern California.



One of the 3 large California Live Oaks which were moved by our Landscape Department in the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Piedmont, California. The tree pictured here required a box 12x14x3 feet and weighed approximately 40 tons.





This simple garden we planned for the Home Planning Bureau's Exhibition Home, Oakland, California, illustrates the marvelous improvement in appearance possible through a planned garden and the use of quality material. The photograph on the right was taken six weeks after the first one.

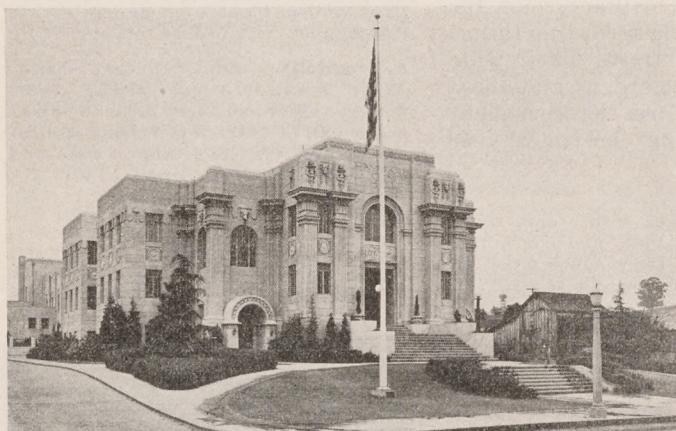
Brands plant and the Sunnyvale Air Base, owners of small homes also find our Landscape Department ideal for remodeling small gardens at small cost. Large garden or small—design is carried out in complete harmony with the architecture of the buildings, and in keeping with the terrain. Selection of plants is made from the West's largest nursery assortment, and only plants of the best quality are used; yet substantial savings in cost of plant materials are made because we deal direct with the owner. Errors of impracticability are avoided, thereby cutting replacement costs to the barest minimum. Planting is done by experts, eliminating losses. Gardens are planned to provide low maintenance costs.

For the owner who wishes to do his own planting a more restricted service is available, including plan, list of materials with sizes, and advice on proper planting and care. This service is invaluable, yet its cost is very low.

On all projects we submit detailed estimates in advance. Cost limits are guaranteed. Thus the owner knows exactly what his costs will be *before*



Summerhouse in a corner of the W. D. Brown gardens.

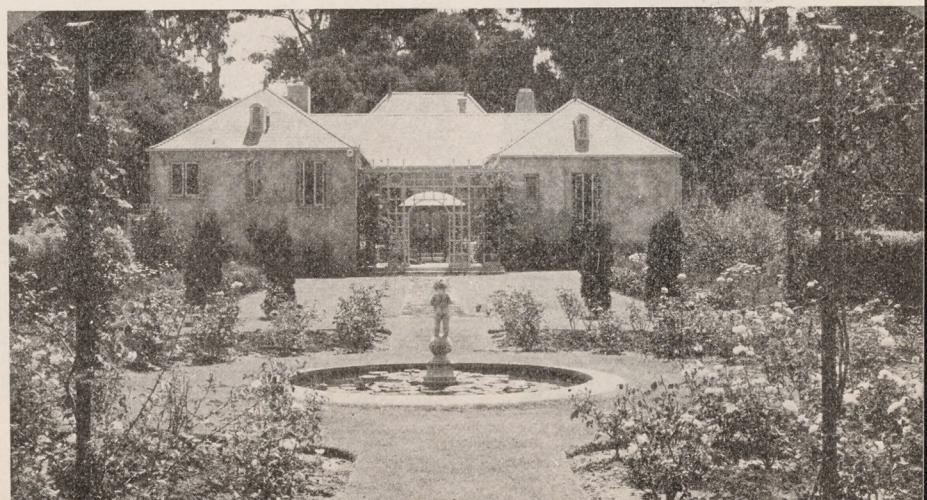


The grounds of Hayward's beautiful new City Hall were planted by our Landscape Department.

proceeding—and from our detailed plan, sketches and specifications, he is able to make sure that the completed garden will satisfy him on every point.

The responsibility of this 71-year-old organization is assurance of a job well done. We cordially invite your inquiry. A thorough consultation is welcomed, and involves neither cost nor obligation to proceed. For lasting satisfaction—consult our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES AT EACH OF OUR SEVERAL YARDS WILL GLADLY CALL AT YOUR REQUEST.



The Rose Garden is one of the attractive features we planned for the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown. See detailed plan of entire garden on opposite page.



ABELIA SCHUMMANNI



ABELIA FLORIBUNDA



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

ROEDING'S QUALITY EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

In this group there are plants for every conceivable garden need. There are broadleaf evergreens for sun or shade, heat or cold, dry or wet locations; with flower or berry they provide brilliant color for every month in the year. In size they range from little sprawling things suitable for rock gardens to tall, spreading shade trees. Their wide use marks the great difference between California gardens and those of other sections. With their evergreen foliage they form the permanent background of the garden and by their continuing cheeriness year round beauty is assured.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia) (S). Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S). Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with red, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ACACIA

Acacia armata. (Kangaroo Thorn) (S). Spreading shrub with long slender branches, thorny; foliage deep green, small; flowers light yellow, borne along the branches. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. baileyana. (Cootamundra Wattle) (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. cultriformis. (Knife Leaf Acacia) (S). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) (T). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. floribunda. (Gossamer Wattle) (T). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

A. longifolia. (Sidney Golden Wattle) (S or T). Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia) (T). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

ARBUTUS UNEDO



TWO SHOWY NEW ABELIAS

A. floribunda. The most showy of the Abelas. The long tubular flowers of rosy scarlet are borne in greatest profusion though the flowering season is not so long as that of other varieties. The plant is rather sprawling in habit. Likes an acid soil and fairly cool situation. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. schummanni. (Schumann's Abelia) With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender-pink, much larger and more showy than Abelia grandiflora. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. pravissima. (Screwpod Acacia) (T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in long, drooping racemes in February and March a little later than *A. dealbata*. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. verticillata. (Star Acacia) (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 70c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica. (Pieris japonica) (S). Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed elongated leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 12 to 15 in., \$1.75.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesi. (Madrone) (T). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy, leathery leaves; flowers greenish-white, urn-shaped, followed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

A. unedo. (Strawberry Tree) (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.65; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

ASTER

Aster fruticosa. (S). Low-growing, evergreen shrub from South Africa. Rosy mauve flowers about 1 inch across borne in profusion all along the slender, graceful stems. Will stand considerable cold. New and highly recommended. Gal. cans, 75c.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. (S). Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy



GOLD DUST PLANT
Aucuba japonica



PINK PEARL AZALEA
Azalea indica

leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant) (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than *Azalea kurume*, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blooms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Ledifolia Alba. (S). Large, single, pure white flowers very fragrant; late blooming. Foliage grey-green, tall growing. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

Mme. van der Cruyssen. (S). Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

Pink Pearl. (S). A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.00.

Simon Mardner. (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

Vervaeneana. (S). Large, semi-double pink blooms, heavily marked and dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

A. kurume. (Japanese Azaleas) (S). These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the indica variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:



DARWIN'S BARBERRY
Berberis darwini

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

Cherry Ripe. Light red, single blooms. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$2.00; 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

Hinodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$6.50; 14 to 16 in., \$2.75; 8 to 10 in., \$1.25.

Pink Pearl. Entirely distinct from the indica variety of the same name. Small, clear pink flowers. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Salmon Queen. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Snowdrift. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

(See also Deciduous Azaleas on page 21)

AZARA

Azara microphylla. (Boxleaf Azara) (S). Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini. (Darwin's Barberry) (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



TRIMMED BOXWOOD
Buxus sempervirens

B. gagnepaini. (S). A new variety from China. Glossy green foliage, orange flowers, blue berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

B. gracilis. (S). A dwarf variety suitable for rock gardens. Balled, 9 to 12 in., \$1.00.

B. knightii. (S). Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow, berries blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. nevini. (S). A fine native shrub with grey-green leaves, yellow flowers and red berries. Will endure drought and flourish in either sun or shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. pruinosa. (S). Foliage similar to knightii but lighter in color; flowers yellow; berries blue. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. sanguinea. (S). Variety of moderate growth, long, deeply toothed leaves on slender branches; part of foliage becomes brilliant red in winter. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. sargentii. (S). A compact shrub with broad, dark green leaves; flowers yellow, fruits blue. Not well known but one of the finest varieties. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.



CAMELLIA CHANDLERI ELEGANS

BOXWOOD

Boxwood holds the same place in the Broadleaf Evergreen group that Yews do among the Coniferous Evergreens. Its slow growth, permanence, beauty and adaptability give it a unique dignity. In Europe and in our Eastern states there are priceless boxwood hedges centuries old. Each passing year but adds to their beauty.

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. Untrimmed hedge plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 3-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box) (S). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. 3-in. pots for hedges, \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 for 100.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. (Roundleaf Boxwood) (S). The most rapid-growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green and nearly round. The ideal variety for a 3 to 4 foot hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) Cone shaped.

Balled, 38 to 40 in.....	\$5.50	Balled, 28 to 30 in.....	\$3.25
Balled, 36 to 38 in.....	5.00	Balled, 26 to 28 in.....	2.75
Balled, 34 to 36 in.....	4.50	Balled, 22 to 24 in.....	2.00
Balled, 32 to 34 in.....	3.75	Balled, 18 to 20 in.....	1.50
Standards:			
14 to 16 in. stems, 12 to 14 in. heads.....			\$2.50
12 to 14 in. stems, 10 to 12 in. heads.....			2.00
Globes:			
20 to 24 in. globes.....	2.50	16 to 20 in. globes.....	\$2.00

B. stenophylla. (S). Long, slender, arching branches; leaves small, long and narrow. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. thunbergii atropurpurea. (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry) (S). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

B. wilsoniae. (Wilson Barberry) (S). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. (S). A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.25.

BUDDELEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia alternifolia. (Fountain Butterfly Bush). A graceful shrub with arching, pendulous branches; covered in spring with lilac-purple blooms. Plant in full sun. Do not prune heavily. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. lindleyana. Quite unlike other buddleias in its weeping habit. Covered all summer with graceful sprays of dark purple flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. madagascariensis. (S). An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Bush) (S). Fast-growing shrub; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Gal. cans, 50c.

BOUVARDIA

Coral Gem. (S). Tubular flowers of coral-pink borne on a small sprawling plant. No odor but very attractive color;



Boxwood Is Ideal for a Low, Permanent Hedge

hardier than *B. humboldti*. 4-in. pots, 60c.

Bouvardia humboldti (S). Small shrub with exquisitely fragrant, waxy, white flowers. Quite tender and only recommended for nearly frost-free locations. 4-in. pots, 60c.

CALLISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Callistemon lanceolatus. (Lemon Bottle Brush) (T). Hardy tree growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CALOTHAMNUS

Calothamnus quadrifidus. (S). Sometimes called Red Melaleuca. Flowers are brilliant crimson of same form as Melaleuca and Callistemon. Growth slender and graceful. 6-in. pots, 50c.



CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. (S or T). These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Campbell. Large, double, deep pink, showing stamens. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Candida elegantissima. Large, deep pink, semi-double, showing stamens. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; rose with white markings. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00.

Clarke's Red. A fully double, clear red variety. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Daikagura. Double, rose with white marks; very early. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Ellen Nobile. Large, double, dark red; very late. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.75.

Jordan's Pride. Big, semi-double flowers, pink and white; fragrant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

Kumasaka. Large, double, dark pink, shows stamens. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50.

Lucida. Red, symmetrically double; profuse bloomer. Balled, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Mme. Labois. Large, double red; strong grower. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Neige de Oree. Large double, symmetrical pure white, shows golden stamens. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.75; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Pink Perfection. Symmetrical, fully double, shell pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

Purity. Symmetrical, snowy-white flowers; shows stamens when fully open. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia. (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. (Tree Anemone) (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Gal. cans, 75c.

CONVULVULUS

Convolvulus cneorum. (S). One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silvery-grey foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the finest plants for the rock garden. Gal. cans, 75c.

CARISSA

Carissa grandiflora. (Natal Plum) (S). Small, spiny shrub with fragrant white flowers and showy red, edible fruits. A beautiful plant but somewhat susceptible to frost injury. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

CASSIA

Cassia tomentoso. (Wooly Senna) (S). Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA

Casuarina cunninghamiana. (T). Erect, quick growing tree with numerous slender branchlets resembling pine needles. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

C. stricta. (She Oak) (T). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong, and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CEANOOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus. (S or T). Sky blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. cyaneus. (S). Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. Gloire de Versailles. (S). This one is a deciduous shrub with large clear blue flowers blooming twice each year. An exceptionally lovely variety. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. Marie Simon. (S). A hybrid with rosy-pink flowers. Blooms several times each year. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac) (S). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CERATONIA

Ceratonia siliqua. (St. John's Bread) (T). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drought resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.



CONVULVULUS CNEORUM



CEANOOTHUS ARBOREUS



CYTISUS RACEMOSUS



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
Plant one at the edge of your pool

CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma willmottianum. Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numerous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

CESTRUM

Cestrum aurantiacum. (Orange Cestrum) (S). Waxy flowers of golden-apricot; borne in profusion in late summer and autumn. A very beautiful shrub thriving in fairly warm sections. Too tender for interior valleys. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. elegans. (Purple Cestrum) (S). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish red produced in early spring; grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. parvul. (Chilian Cestrum) Night Scented Jasmine. (S). Flowers greenish-yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. Very fragrant at night. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. (Mexican Orange) (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously.

DAPHNE CNEORUM
A fragrant little beauty for the rock garden



Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolium. (Flowering Oak) (S). An interesting shrub of trailing habit of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange-red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (Camphora officinalis) (Camphor Tree) (T). Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus. (Whiteleaf Rock Rose) (S). Very resistant to drought. Of compact growth with woolly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. ladaniferus maculata. (Spotted Rock Rose) (S). Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. purpureus. (S). Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. Sunset. (S). Similar to Cistus albidus but flowers darker. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. (Looking Glass Plant) (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. (Evergreen Dogwood) (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster adpressa. (Creeping Cotoneaster) (S). A very prostrate form, valuable for rock gardens or ground cover. Leaves are small and narrow; fruits are bright red. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. dammeri (C. humifusa) (S). A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant and exceptionally brilliant red. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

C. horizontalis. (Rock Cotoneaster) (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

C. microphylla. (Rockspray Cotoneaster) (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. pannosa nana. (S). Not prostrate but a true dwarf type of the common C. pannosa. Gal. cans, 75c.

CORONILLA

Coronilla glauca. (Honey Coronilla) (S). Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day; very free bloomer; foliage bluish-green. Valuable as it begins to bloom in the winter and continues on through spring. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster acuminata. (S). Erect habit, foliage pointed; flowers pinkish-white, followed by large showy, red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

C. dielsiana elegans. (Diel's Cotoneaster) (S). Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. franchetii. (Franchet Cotoneaster) (S). Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. harroviana. (S). Semi-drooping habit; one of the very finest varieties. Berries small but borne profusely; orange-red in color. A recent introduction. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. pannosa. (Silverleaf Cotoneaster) (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. parneyi. A strong growing variety with extra large, dark red berries; very showy. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. salicifolia floccosa. (Willowleaf Cotoneaster) (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus canariensis. (Genista canariensis) (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.
C. racemosus. (G. racemosa) (Easter Broom) (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

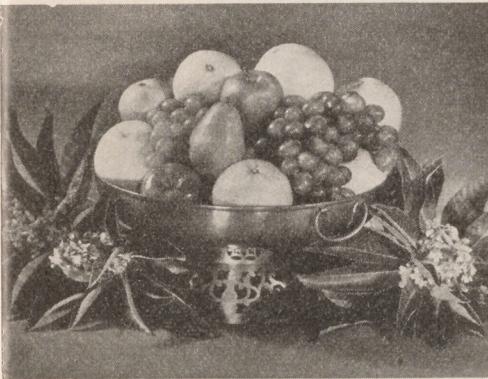
C. scoparius. (G. scoparia) (Scotch Broom) (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius firefly. (S). A Scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. scoparius fulgens. (S). Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower) (S). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.75; 9 to 12 in., \$1.50.



LOQUAT BLOOMS

Charming for decoration in winter

D. odora. (White Daphne) (S). Small shrub of slow growth; flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during winter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

D. odora marginata. (Pink Daphne) (S). Although a variety of the foregoing, it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. (Breath of Heaven) (S). Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

D. pulchrum. (Pink Diosma) (S). This new shrub from South Africa should become a general favorite here. Foliage light-green, heath-like and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender-pink and almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 75c.

D. reevesi. (S). Foliage slender and delicate, flowers white, star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens variegata. (Yellowedge Elaeagnus) (S). Habit and growth the same as E. pungens but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica hielana. (S). An early blooming variety with waxy, tubular flowers over an inch long, color brilliant carmine-pink. Very showy. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. mediterranea. (Biscay Heather) (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., 90c; 5-in. pots, 40c.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (Darley Heath) (S). A dwarf and compact sort useful and beautiful as a low border. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera. (Blackeye Heather) (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., 90c; gal. cans, 40c.

E. melanthera rubra. (S). Rosy-red blooms borne in long, open sprays, making it fine for cutting. A new variety that is in great demand. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. persoluta alba. (Garland Heath) (S). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., 90c; gal. cans, 50c.

E. persoluta rosea. (Rosy Garland Heath) (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. regerminans ovata. (S). Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Gal. cans, 50c.

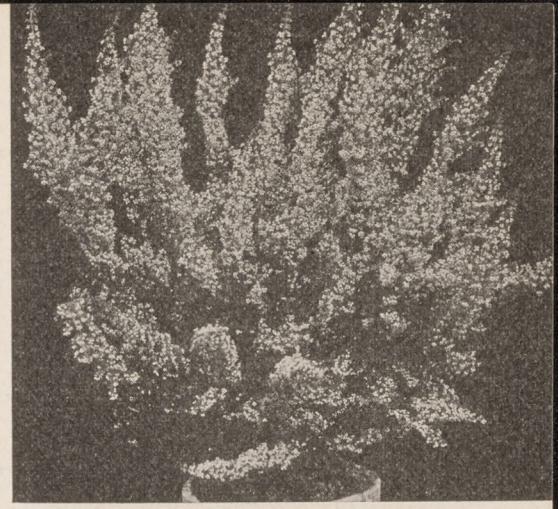
ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat BUDDED LOQUATS

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated and very large; proportion of flesh larger than usual. Tree very dwarf. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm with a distinctive, rich flavor. Flesh deep orange. Boxed 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

Seedlings. Grown from selected seeds of named varieties. Gal. cans, 50c.



ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia langleyensis. (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage lustrous green. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

E. montevidensis. (S). Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

THE NEW MITCHELL BROOMS

These new hybrid brooms have color combinations not previously seen in this group of plants.

California. Standards rosy-white; rose on reverse; wings glowing rose, deepening to top of the yellow keel. Medium height, spreading habit. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

Pomona. Standards yellow, paling to white; reverse rose; wings amber-orange; keel yellow. Tall with arching stems. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

San Francisco. Standards rose red; reverse darker; wings deepening to rich, velvety red. Reddest variety yet produced; moderate growth; long flowering season, 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS





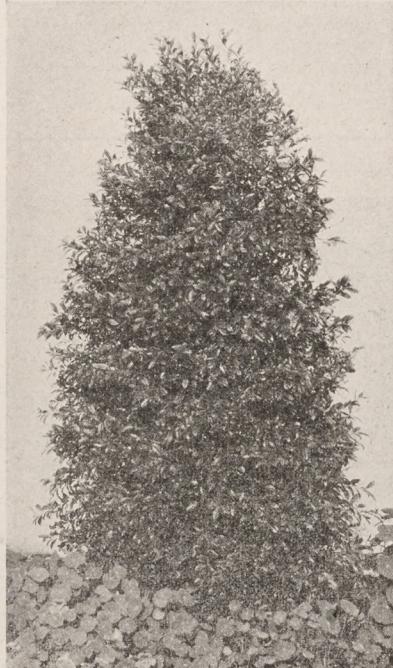
RED FLOWERING EUCALYPTUS
Eucalyptus ficifolia

E. orgensis. (S). Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. rosea. (S). A desirable shrub of free-flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers very dark pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

E. rubra. (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red.

EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA
A foliage plant of distinction



The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum) (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50. Flats of about 100 plants, \$4.00.

E. globulus compacta. (T). Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as E. globulus. Excellent for wind-breaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

E. leucoxylon rosea. (Pink Ironbark) (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

E. linearis. (T). This small tree has graceful drooping branches and very narrow leaves. Foliage largely used for decorative purposes. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box) (T). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany) (T). Handsome tree with leathery leaves; numerous white flowers. Moderate size and quick grower. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum) (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

E. rudis. (Desert Gum) (T). Erect growing tree which grows well in the hot interior valleys. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

E. sideroxylon rosea. (Red Ironbark) (T). Similar to E. leucoxylon rosea, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

E. torquata. (T). Small, slender growing tree, small leaves, reddish trunk and

branches. Large clusters of beautifully shaped vermilion buds and deep rose colored flowers. Quite tender. A new introduction. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

EUGENIA

Eugenia apiculata. (Myrtus luma) (S). A small, bushy shrub somewhat similar to Myrtus communis. Small, dark green leaves, white flowers, blue fruits. Gal. cans 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. hookeri. (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. Trimmed standards, 42-in. stems, 24-in. heads, in attractive wooden tubs, \$12.50; untrimmed, 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. myrtifolia. (Brush Cherry) (S). Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than E. hookeri; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

EUONYMUS

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. (Golden Euonymus) (S). A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



EUONYMUS JAPONICA
An excellent shrub for low, permanent hedge

EUONYMUS

In the search for new plants the good qualities of tried and proved varieties are often overlooked. Few shrubs present such a consistently good appearance as the Euonymus with their glossy, persistent foliage. They are specially fine in the hot interior valleys where their leaves take on a sheen rivalling Coprosma.

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus) (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture, foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus) (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Golden Variegated Euonymus) (S). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus microphyllus. (Boxleaf Euonymus) (S). Dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Fine for low hedges and borders. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50, 100 for \$35.00; 4-in. pots, 10 for \$3.00.

E. japonicus President Gauthier. (S). Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. (Duc D'Anjou Euonymus) (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow; darker green toward edges. Gal. cans, 50c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica. (Aralia sieboldii) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white

in round clusters. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava) (S). A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped, edible fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 50c.

FICUS

Ficus elastica. (India Rubber Tree) (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink sheath. 8-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

F. macrophylla. (Moreton Bay Fig) (T) Much hardier than the common rubber plant; foliage wider and shorter; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this variety scattered over California. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

FREMONTIA

F. mexicana. (T). A small native tree and producing large yellow blossoms in



FREMONTIA

late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

FUCHSIA

Beauty of Swanley. (Villa Hebe) Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

Charmaine. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dexter. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

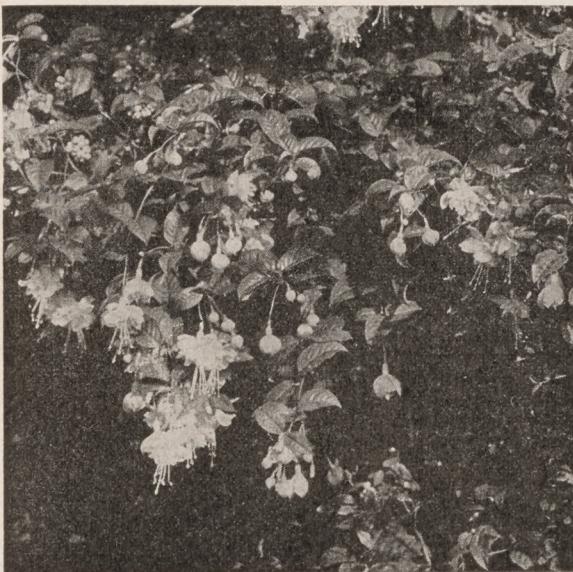
Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red, growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom.

Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

FUCHSIA MME. EVA BOEG



FUCHSIA TORPILLEUR

THE BRILLIANT SHADE-LOVING FUCHSIAS

Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society a few years ago there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. Near the seacoast where winters are not too cold nor summers too hot, Fuchsias are invaluable for providing a long season of color in partially shaded areas. They do best in rich, loose soil with plenty of leaf mould and well rotted manure. Give them ample water, preferably from overhead sprinkling.

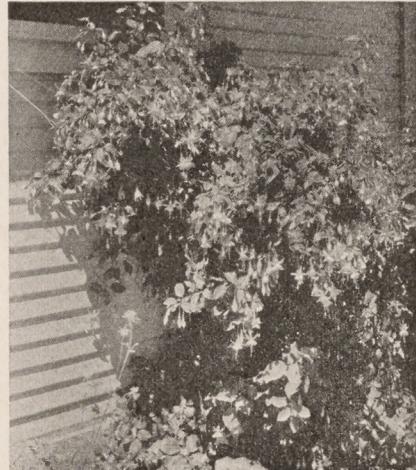
We offer the following varieties in 4-inch pots at 50c each, except where noted:

Andenken an Heinrich Henkel. Long tube and sepals of rose pink, orange pink corolla.

Andre Le Notre. Large flowers, prune blue corolla changing to violet, broad scarlet sepals.

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Aurora superba. Long single; long pointed yellow-pink sepals, slender, orange-carmine petals.





HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM
In flower from April to November



HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM
Very fragrant and long blooming

Irwin's Giant Pink. (Fascination) Deep pink sepals, full corolla of soft pink streaked with rose.

Jules Desloges. Large, double violet corolla, reflexed scarlet sepals.

Lavender Beauty. Medium size flower; rose-pink sepals, lavender pink corolla; usually double but produces some single flowers.

Little Beauty. Small, compact plant; rose-pink sepals, single lavender-blue corolla.

Mme. Eva Boeg. Sepals and corolla an even shade of soft rose-pink; single.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large; double white corolla veined with red.

Nonpareil. Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Reflexa. Small, bushy plant with tiny coral red flowers.

Pride of Frankfurt. Small single, slender sepals pink and white standing at right angles to the small, violet corolla.

Schneewittchen. (Snow White) Short, single flowers, sepals white, corolla palest pink, in heavy shade almost white. A little aristocrat, 75c.

Serratifolia. Long, rosy-pink tube ending in greenish-white sepals; single corolla of brilliant orange.

Speciosa. Long single flowers with pale pink tube and sepals, corolla dark salmon-pink.

Swanley Yellow. Slender tube and sepals of pale apricot, short corolla of orange-pink.

Thymifolia. A sprawling plant with tiny magenta-rose flower.

Torpileur. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine.

GARRYA

Garrya fremonti. (Silk Tassel Bush) (S): Native evergreen with dense, dark green foliage and long pendulous catkin-like blooms. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

GENISTA

Genista monosperma. (Bridal Veil Broom) (S). Unusual shrub with silvery

branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii. (S or T). This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

G. ornithopeda. (S). Graceful shrub with long, slender branches clothed with fern-like, grey-green foliage. Interesting creamy-white flowers. Will grow nicely in partial shade. Gal. cans, 60c.

G. robusta. (Silk Oak) (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

G. rosmarinifolia. (S). Small shrub with rosemary-like foliage. Brilliant flowers of rose, scarlet and gold appearing in winter. Hardy in most of San Francisco Bay area. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. thelemanniana. (S). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

GREWIA

Grewia occidentalis. (S). A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 inches across. Flowers lavender-blue, much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather sprawling; lovely trained against a wall. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum. (T). Small, slender tree with foliage like a pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

HAKEA

Hakea pugioniformis. (S). Interesting drought-resistant shrub with much divided prickly leaves; grows rapidly. Feathery, creamy-white flowers in October and November. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum mutabile. (Sun Rose) (S). A spreading little plant of rapid growth with small, bright colored flowers resembling Cistus in white, pink, rose, salmon and red. Requires little moisture and blooms all summer. Excellent for covering dry, steep slopes. 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. ocyoides. (S). A small shrubby plant, 2 to 3 feet high with silvery-green foliage, and clusters of yellow flowers with a dark eye; blooms all summer. Plant in full sun. Gal. cans, 75c.

HIBISCUS

H. rosa sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus) (S). A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 7-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. (Golden St. Johnswort) (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

H. calycinum. (S). Low-growing, flowers yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.

H. moserianum. (Goldflower) (S). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. (English Holly) (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c; male plants, 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium ferox. (Hedgehog Holly) (T). Foliage is wrinkled and very spiny; an unusually beautiful foliage plant. Does not produce berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen. (T). Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Van Tol. (Dutch Holly) (T). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria pattersoni. (S or T). Large shrub or small tree with waxy, pink blooms shaped like small single hollyhocks. Foliage grey-green, thick and waxy. An unusually beautiful plant. Gal. cans, 60c.

LANTANA

Lantana. (S). Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. (Bay Tree) (Grecian Laurel) (S or T). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$40.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$30.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Laurus nobilis

24-in. stems, 18-in. heads.....	\$ 5.00
30-in. stems, 18-in. heads.....	6.00
36-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	7.50
42-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	9.00
48-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	10.00
54-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	12.50

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus carolinensis. (American Cherry Laurel) (S or T). This fine evergreen of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large, bright and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



JAPANESE PRIVET
Trimmed standard

L. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel) (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. officinalis. (English Laurel) (S). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LAVATERA

Lavatera olbia. (S). A shrubby perennial related to the mallows and hollyhocks. Lavender-rose flowers three inches across are in bloom from spring until frost. Each plant develops into a large clump. Gal. cans, 50c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. (Lavender) (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large, deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree) (S or T). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage greyish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum. (Bright Fruited Privet) (S). A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green, thick and glossy; flowers white. Excellent for a low hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. coriaceum. (Dwarf Privet) (S). Slow-growing type with thick, waxy, undulate foliage; creamy-white flowers and numerous blue berries. Has more character than other privets. 6-in. pots, 75c each; gal. cans, 60c each.

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet) (S or T). Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy-white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Ligustrum japonicum

Carefully grown specimens ideal for formal plantings.

54-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	\$10.00
48-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....	8.50

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet) (S). A variety from the Himalaya mountains. A hardy plant, excellent for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet) (S). Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 15c, \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 10c, \$7.50 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., 9c, \$6.00 per 100.

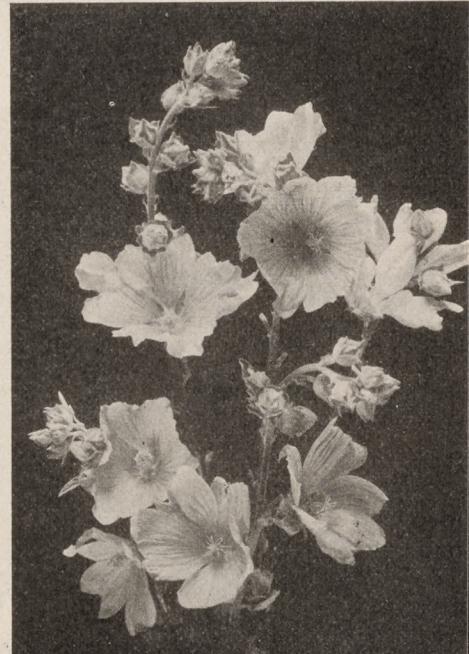
L. ovalifolium aureo-marginatum. (Yellow Margin Privet) (S). A type with heavy yellow variegations in foliage. 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.00.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LAVATERA OLBLIA

A showy new shrubby perennial





MYRTUS COMMUNIS
Can be used to advantage in any planting

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Grape) (S). Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

M. ilicifolium compacta. (S). A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

M. japonica. (Japanese Mahonia) (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

M. pinnata. (California Holly Grape) (S). Similar to Oregon Grape but foliage more crinkled and holly-like with beautiful bronze shading. Growth quite compact. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. (Lilac Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

NANDINA DOMESTICA
A colorful plant at all seasons



PHOTINIA SERRULATA
Its foliage is also very decorative



M. hypericifolia. (Dotted Melaleuca) (S). Slender branched shrub with large showy flowers of orange-red. The most brilliant Melaleuca. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

M. nesophila. (Pink Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis. (Common Myrtle) (S). Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

M. communis floreplena. (S). Similar to type except that flowers are double. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

M. communis microphylla. (Small Leaf Myrtle) (S). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle) (S). Foliage marked and striped with silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (S). A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white, followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium. (Oleander) (S). Large, bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten.

N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

N. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Single, pale pink; strong growing. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon-pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fragrans (Olea fragrans). (Sweet Olive) (T). Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. Gal. cans, 75c.

O. fragrans lutea. (Yellow Sweet Olive) (T). Small tree with stiff, glossy foliage. Produces an abundance of small orange flowers in October which have a most remarkable fragrance. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). (California Holly) (S or T). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. serrulata. (Low Photinia) (S). Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; some leaves turn brilliant red before falling; flowers white in large convex heads. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

P. serrulata nova. (Chinese Photinia) (T). Large leaves with prickly margins; new growth, intense copper. Bears large clusters of orange-red berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

PLEROMA

The Lovely Princess Flower

Pleroma grandiflora (Tibouchina semi-decandra). (S). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium. (Karo Pittosporum) (S). Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft grey-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. eugenioides. (Tarata Pittosporum) (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

P. phillyraeoides. (Narrow Leaf Pittosporum) (T or S). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. rhombifolium. (Queensland Pittosporum) (S). Tall shrub with broad, toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum) (S or T). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum) (S). A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

P. tobira variegatum. (Variegated Japanese Pittosporum) (S). Foliage conspicuously variegated with white giving it a silvery appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box) (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. (S). An ever-blooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry) (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry) (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava) (S). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

PSORALEA

Psoralea aphylla. (Blue Broom) (S). Foliage similar to a pine tree; branches slender. Flowers pea-shaped, blue and white in racemes. An attractive but uncommon shrub. Gal. cans, 60c.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. (Burning Bush) (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
Cream-white flowers; fragrant as Daphne

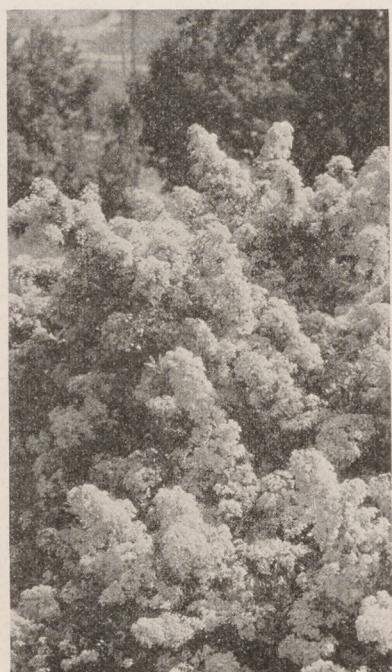


A SECTION OF OUR EXTENSIVE GROWING GROUNDS

P. coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn) (S). Very similar to P. coccinea but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (S). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA—Equally beautiful in flower or berry





RHODODENDRON LADY
ALICE FITZWILLIAM



Our Rhododendron Exhibit at California Spring Garden Show

P. crenulata yunnanensis. (Yunnan Firethorn) (S). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. formosiana splendens. (S). An improvement over the common *P. formosiana*. Large red berries borne in almost unbelievable profusion. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. rogersiana aurantiaca. (S). A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like *P. crenulata yunnanensis* but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of *P. coccinea*. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. (California Live Oak) (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Q. densiflora. (Tanbark Oak) (T). One of our most beautiful native trees. Grows tall and shapely; bark grey; foliage dark green above, silvery or golden brown beneath. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak) (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (R. ovata). (Yeddo Hawthorn) (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

R. indica rosea. (S). A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. (Italian Buckthorn) (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubbery border. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

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R. californica. (Coffee Berry) (S). Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

R. crocea. A low-growing, compact shrub that is not so well known as it should be. Covered with bright red berries in fall. Very hardy and beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Alice. Large, rosypink blooms in compact clusters. Similar in form to Pink Pearl but color is darker; bush is shorter and more compact. Well-budded plants, balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00.

R. Brittanica. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 20 inches, \$7.50.

R. californica. The native rhododendron of the Pacific Coast. Flowers of medium size, deep rosypink. Large, bushy plants, in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

R. Countess of Sefton. A Himalayan Hybrid. Small compact shrub with fragrant white flowers; very free blooming, 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. Cynthia. A beautiful rosypscarlet with fine trusses of large flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. exoniensis. Compact shrub, eventually reaching 5 feet; handsome foliage; flowers large, campanula-like, white faintly flushed yellow; fragrant. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. fastuosum floreploeno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. fragrantissimum. The tall Himalayan Rhododendron; flowers very large and fragrant, pale pink changing to white. Growth taller and more open than other varieties. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. John Wolters. An exceptionally fine variety with clear red flowers quite free from purple shading and of large size; bush compact and free flowering. Balled plants with numerous buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. A Himalayan Hybrid similar to Fragrantissimum but more compact in growth; flowers large, white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. macnabianum. A very handsome variety with large, fragrant white flowers. Compact in habit. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

MATILJA POPPY—*Romneya coulteri*



WEAVER'S BROOM
Spartium junceum

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

In conjunction with the Botanical Garden of the University of California we are offering many rare Rhododendron species. We will be glad to send a special price list to those having the facilities for growing these beautiful plants.

R. Michael Waterer. Bright crimson; very fine variety. Budded plants, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.25.

R. Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Large flowers of deep pink verging on carmine, heavily marked with cinnamon flecks. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.25.

R. Pink Pearl. The most popular and best known variety. Shell-pink blossoms of large size; good foliage; easily grown. Heavily budded plants, balled, 3 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00.

R. ponticum. Strong growing variety with purple flowers. Balled, with some buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

ROMNEYA . . . Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri. (Matilija Poppy) (S). California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage-green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with bright orange center. Gal. cans, 75c.



BOTTLE TREE
Sterculia diversifolia

VIBURNUM TINUS (Laurustinus)
(Below)



SOPHORA

Sophora secundiflora. (Mescal Bean) (T). A small evergreen tree from Mexico with large panicles of blue, wisteria-like flowers. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

S. tetraptera microphylla. (S). A slender tree with finely divided pinnate leaves. Canary-yellow flowers, pea-shaped, an inch long, borne profusely in small clusters. Very showy; blooms in April. Gal. cans, 60c.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Genista hispanica). (Weaver's Broom—Spanish Broom) (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 50c.

STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree) (T). A clean, symmetrical evergreen shade tree. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell-shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransnesia davidiana. (S). A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like Photinia serrulata. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. (California Laurel) (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Gal. cans, 60c.

VERONICA

Veronica andersoni. (S). Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple; blooms almost continuously. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. buxifolia. (Boxleaf Veronica) (S). A good variety for borders. Growth low and compact with small, grey-blue leaves. Flowers white and not important. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

V. cypresoides. (S). Dense and compact; has the appearance of a dwarf cypress. Flowers small and pale lilac in color. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. decussata. (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue and almost continuously in bloom; one of the most beautiful and useful varieties. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. decussata variegata. (S). Similar to preceding variety but with foliage lightly variegated with creamy-yellow. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. imperialis. (S). Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish-purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum rectangulum. (S). A small shrub with bronze-green foliage and white flowers. Masses of red berries follow the flowers. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

V. suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum) (S). Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus. (Laurustinus) (S). A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus lucidum. (Laurustinus Grandiflora) (S). A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus robustum. (Roundleaf Laurustinus) (S). An erect growing type with large, nearly round leaves. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus strictum. (Spiry Laurustinus) (S). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Though suggestions given here are based on conditions in Central Coastal California, they will for the most part be found suitable for other sections. We will be glad to have our customers write us for more detailed information on their individual problems.

Trees for shade

Arizona Ash
Elms
Frostfighter Walnuts
Maples
Oriental Planes
Poplars

Choisya
Cistus
Cotoneaster
Daphne
Mahonia
Myrtus
Pyracantha

Windbreaks

Bamboo
Casuarinas
Cypress
Eucalyptus
Pines
Poplars

Callistemon
Cassia
Cistus
Cytisus
Leptospermum
Oleander

Hedges

Arbor Vitae
Berberis
Boxwood
Euonymus
Heather
Pittosporum
Viburnum

Aucuba
Azalea
Camellia
Daphne (in warmer sections)
Hydrangea
Mahonia
Rhododendron
Sarcococca
Viburnum

Flowering Trees for Early Color

Deciduous Magnolia
Flowering Apricot
Flowering Cherry
Flowering Crabapple
Flowering Peach
Hawthorn
Laburnum

Hymenosporum
Jasmine
Lonicera
Magnolia
Meratia
Osmanthus
Pittosporum
Rynchospermum
Viburnum carlesi

Flowering Shrubs for Border Plantings

Crepe Myrtle
Deutzia
Flowering Pomegranate
Hibiscus
Spirea
Weigela

New and Unusual Plants
Abelia schumanni
Arnold's Crabapple
Blue Broom
Brunfelsia (tender)
Cape Chestnut
Convulvulus cneorum
Pink Flowering Dogwood
Pyracantha rogersiana aurantiaca

Foundation Planting and General Garden Use

Berberis
Broom
Camellia

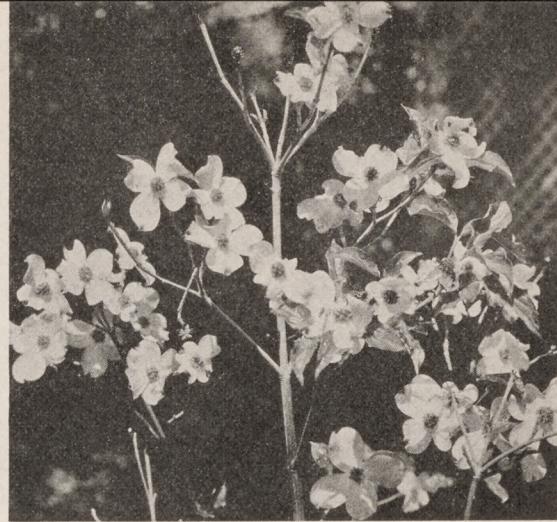




FLOWERING QUINCE



AZALEA MOLLIS



CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA

ROEDING'S SELECT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Much of the charm of old-fashioned gardens came from the free use of deciduous spring-flowering shrubs. Their delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom entitle them to an important place in our modern gardens. They combine beautifully with early flowering bulbs, lending color and interest to the spring landscape before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

A. altaclare. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.25; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

A. mollis. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.75.

A. occidentalis. (Western Azalea) The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

A. Schlippenbachi. (Royal Azalea) A vigorous variety growing four to five feet high, with large, showy blooms of pale rose-pink. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.75.

Note: See also Evergreen Azaleas on page 7.

BERBERIS

Berberis thunbergi. (S.) A deciduous shrub often used as a low hedge. Branches flat and spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn. Covered with brilliant red berries. Gal. cans, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 50c.

CAESALPINIA . . . Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesi. (Bird of Paradise) Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exserted

stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Sweet Shrub) A rather tall, open growing shrub with rough, dark green leaves and curiously shaped, sweetly scented flowers of dark maroon. Will grow in partial shade. Belongs to same family as the California Incense Shrub. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. praecox (Meratia). (Wintersweet) Long before other shrubs flower this brave little shrub sends out its attractive little yellow and brown flowers that have a wonderfully sweet odor. Foliage appears after flowers are gone and is very attractive in form and shade. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood) Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. florida rubra. (Pink Flowering Dogwood) Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Prefers semi-shade and acid soil. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

C. sanguinea. (Bloodtwig Dogwood) Large shrub; foliage hairy on both sides; flowers small; white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CYDONIA . . . Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica. (Japanese Scarlet Quince) An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata rosea. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. fortunei. Produces an abundance of bell-shaped single pure white blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

THE NEW FLOWERING QUINCES

The coloring of these varieties is a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned Red Flowering Quince. These new sorts surpass all other flowering shrubs in freedom of bloom and duration of blooming period.

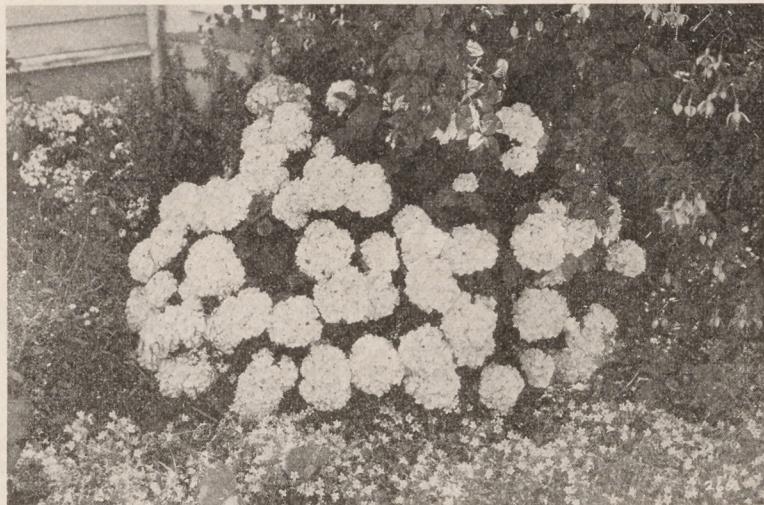
C. japonica candida. Has pure white waxy blooms of remarkable beauty. New and rare. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica corallina. A new shade in Cydonias. Plants are covered in spring with masses of lovely apricot and coral flowers. Frequently blooms a second time in early summer. Plant rather dwarf. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica grandiflora. Exceptionally large white flowers opening from pink buds. The entire blooms become soft pink with age. Plant grows vigorously. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



DIERVILLA FLORIDA—Has myriads of dainty pink bells



HYDRANGEA MME. MOULIERE—A charming new white variety

DIERVILLA . . . Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. (Russian Olive) Foliage and branches metallic silvery-green; flowers and fruit yellow. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

HIBISCUS . . . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in sum-

A NEW WHITE HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Mme. E. Mouillere is one of the loveliest new French hybrids. Its immense trusses of pure white are especially effective when grown in a cool, shaded location. Extra heavy plants in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. (Double-flowering Kerria) Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. (Beauty Bush) A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two to three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crepe Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to L. indica rosea except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon Verbena) An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LONICERA

Lonicera morrowi. (Bush Honeysuckle) Pale pink or white flowers followed by showy red berries. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PAEONIA . . . Peony

Paeonia suffruticosa. (Tree Peony) Hardy, low-growing shrubs with flowers 6 to 10 inches across. Entirely different in habit of growth from the common herbaceous peonies and much better suited for California gardens. We can supply varieties with single or double flowers in white, pink, rose or red. Grafted plants in 8-inch pots, flowering size, \$5.00.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS



PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

P. coronarius. (Garland Philadelphus) Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. lewisi. (Lewis Mockorange) A native western variety with fragrant white flowers of medium size. Grows into a tall shrub with slender branches. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. mexicana. (Evergreen Mexican Mock-orange) May be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy-white and very fragrant. Foliage sometimes hurt by frost but plant is hardy. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. virginialis. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate) A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

RHUS

Rhus cotinus. (Smoke Tree) A graceful rapid growing shrub or small tree with long leaves that become golden-yellow in autumn. In summer it produces feathery masses of lavender-grey flowers that give it the fitting name of "Smoke Tree." Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened

SYRINGA—KATHERINE HAVEMAYER



SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO

The genuine "Bridal Wreath"

heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

S. douglasii. (Douglas Spirea) A beautiful native spirea with long spikes of rose-pink flowers borne in midsummer. This roadside favorite endures neglect and drought quite cheerfully. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. (Bridal Wreath) Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. reevesiana. Medium-size shrub, foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class. The price of all the following varieties is bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

COMMON SNOWBALL



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

A mass of white in "Tulip Time"

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve; very early; petals long and twisted.

Diderot. Deep purple, single; flower clusters long and narrow.

Jan Van Tol. Single, white; individual flowers and clusters very large.

Katherine Havemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve; very large.

Lamartine. One of the very early varieties with fairly large flowers of mauve-pink. Very graceful and a good bloomer.

Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early; double.

Maximowicz. Double; violet heliotrope; long clusters.

Perle von Stuttgart. Double white flowers, trusses of medium size held well above foliage.

Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as a spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties.

President Fallieres. Double; lavender pink; exceptionally large and double.

Rubra insignis. Graceful single variety of reddish-lilac.

Volcan. Single, best dark purple; individual flowers exceptionally large.

VIBURNUM . . . Snowball

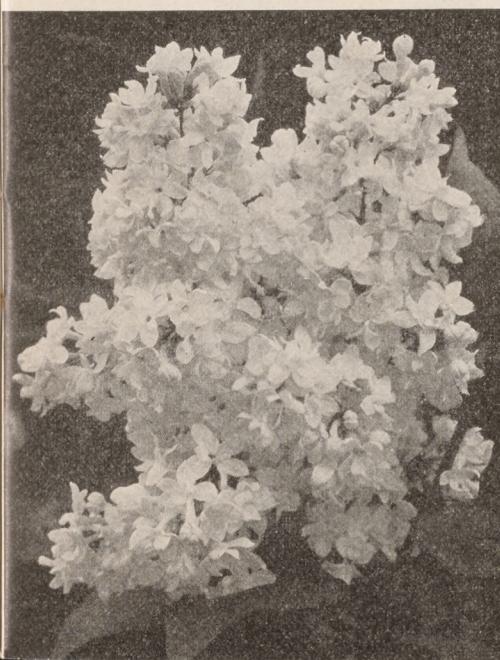
Viburnum carlesii. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

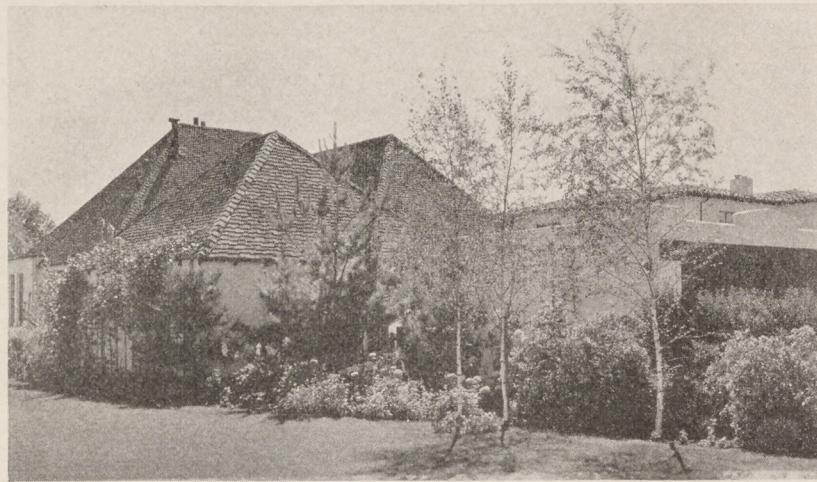
Viburnum opulus. (European Cranberry bush) Tall shrub with attractive foliage. Creamy white flowers in flat heads, followed by brilliant red berries. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

V. opulus sterile. (Common Snowball) Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

V. tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball) Rather compact shrub with oval, plaited leaves. Numerous small clusters of double white flowers. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Flowering Fruit Trees add color to the Spring Garden.





White Birch Trees Used Effectively by our Landscape Department in the Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Otto Koenig, Palo Alto (Photograph taken six months after planting)

ROEDING'S QUALITY DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple) A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25

A. negundo variegata. (Silver Leaf Box Elder) Small tree with finely cut foliage

heavily marked with white. Very dainty and graceful in appearance. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

A. palmatum. (Japanese Maple) Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH Equally beautiful in winter and in summer



A SPLENDID STREET TREE

English Cork Bark Maple. This little maple is unusually fine for street planting. The trunk is straight, slender and smooth, though bark on small branches is corrugated and cork-like. Leaves are small and deeply lobed. It naturally forms a round, compact head much like a small plane tree. Since its rate of growth is moderate it will not outgrow its location and may be planted in narrow parking strips. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum dissectum. (Lace Leaf Japanese Maple) Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple). Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Purple-leaf Maple) The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

A. rubrum. (Scarlet Maple) Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

AESCRULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut) A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of

bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

A. octandra. (Yellow Buckeye) This native of our Southeastern States grows to be a large tree, 40 to 50 feet high. The yellow flowers are borne in long panicles. Growth is quite rapid. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. (European White Birch) Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch) Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvaticus riversi. (Copper Beech) Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus velutina. (Arizona Ash) For sturdy resistance to adverse conditions few shade trees equal the Arizona Ash. Although it flourishes in damp locations it will cheerfully endure considerable drought. It is rapid growing while young but growth eventually becomes moderate. Trunk is straight and clean; head of tree, rounded, full and compact. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 85c.

ORIENTAL PLANE—*Platanus orientalis*



GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maiden Hair Tree) A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum) Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree) A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A STATELY AVENUE TREE

Slender, erect Lombardy Poplars lining a driveway with their foliage shimmering in the sunlight present a picture of striking beauty. They are frequently used as accent trees in large plantings where their upward growing branches produce a very vigorous effect. They are also unsurpassed for use as a screen or windbreak. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$7.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

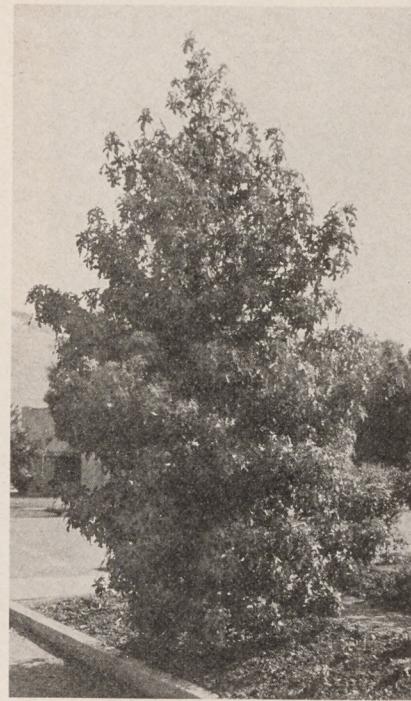
MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree) One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. 5 gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. (European Sycamore, Oriental Plane) A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in

TULIP TREE—*Liriodendron*



LIQUIDAMBAR—Southern Sweet Gum

Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans. (Balm of Gilead) Rapid growing, tall, large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., 90c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 16 to 20 ft., \$7.50 to \$10.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus coccinea. (Scarlet Oak) A well formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak) A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

ROBINIA . . . Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. (Rose Acacia) Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 7 ft., \$2.75.

R. pseudacacia. (Black Locust) A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.



AMERICAN ELM

SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow) Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

SOPHORA

Sophora japonica. (Pagoda Tree) A handsome tree of medium size and dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate, dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash) A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red

berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. (Chinese Parasol Tree) A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TILIA . . . Linden

Tilia americana. (American Linden) A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and light green. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana. (American or White Elm) Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

U. glabra camperdowni. (Camperdown Elm) Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the tree a remarkably picturesque effect. Always top-grafted. Our most beautiful weeping tree. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

U. pumila. (Chinese or Siberian Elm) Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our landscape department is organized to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

U. parvifolia. (Evergreen Elm) A very beautiful little tree with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage is bright green and except in quite cold sections it is evergreen. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



ARIZONA ASH—*Fraxinus velutina*

It is a good idea to confer with your neighbors and your Superintendent of Parks when selecting street trees. The best effect is produced when plantings are uniform. We can often supply trees at lower prices when a large quantity for street planting is ordered at one time. We will gladly assist in choosing the best variety for your location.

BOOKS FOR WESTERN GARDENERS

GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA by Sidney B. Mitchell. Here's your own book, written for California gardens by a Californian who knows your garden problems. Tells all about garden planning, planting and care—trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, annuals, bulbs, roses, rock gardening and water gardening for California conditions. Fully illustrated, 323 pages, 5½x8½. \$2.65 postpaid.

HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS by Dorothy Biddle, Editor, *Garden Digest*. Tells and shows exactly how to make the most of the flowers you have for home decoration. With the simple directions contained in this book anyone can make beautiful and appropriate arrangements of flowers for room decoration and for the table in every season, using material to be found in the garden, in the fields, and from the florist. 14 photographs, 37 drawings. 96 pages, 5x7½. \$1.10 postpaid.

FROM A SUNSET GARDEN by Sidney B. Mitchell. If you enjoy the unusual in your garden and like to adventure with the newer varieties and new ways of using them, you'll enjoy and get many suggestions from this book. Delightfully written and fully informative on all the bulbs, trees, shrubs, rock plants, annuals, and perennials. A book you'll value highly. Fully illustrated. 337 pages. 5½x8. \$3.15 postpaid.

THE ROCK GARDEN by Louise Beebe Wilder. A new book at popular price by America's best known authority on rock gardening. Based on her own experience as an amateur, it tells just how to make a rock garden, how and what to plant for year-round beauty. Contains an alphabetical descriptive list of the 200 best rock plants and how to grow them. Fully illustrated, 230 pages, 5½x8½. \$1.60 postpaid.



BIGNONIA VIOLEACEA
Has orchid-like flowers, faintly perfumed



BOUGAINVILLEA BRAZILIENSIS
The most brilliant of all climbers



CLEMATIS RAMONA
A new, large flowered variety

ROEDING'S CLIMBING and TRAILING PLANTS

Vines contribute very much to the beauty of the garden. Use them to soften harsh angles, to frame lovely vistas, or to screen undesirable views. Since their flowers are produced in masses they are important factors in providing color.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia chinensis. A strong growing climber with large, heavily ribbed leaves. Flowers white, an inch in diameter, borne in clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper) Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). (Tree-bine) Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

A. tricuspidata. (Boston Ivy) Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower
Bignonia cherere (Phaeodranthus buccinatorius). Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea) (Clytostoma). (Painted Trumpet) Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. tweediana (B. unguis-cati). (Cats-claw) Foliage beautifully glossy; flow-

ers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. venusta (Pyrostegia). (Flaming Trumpet) Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea brasiliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; 5-in. pots, 60c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. brasiliensis. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; gal. cans, 75c.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, bright, reddish-purple flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. montana. Small, white flowers in April. Will grow in shade. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. montana rubens. Small, fragrant, pink flowers becoming darker pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

Consult our landscape department about your garden problems. A well planned garden is most economical to install and maintain.

DISTICTUS

Distictus cinerea. A strong-growing, evergreen climber belonging to the Trumpet Flower group. Large purple buds opening to lavender flowers; fragrant. Blooms six to eight months of the year. Quite tender. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). (Climbing Fig) Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Quart cans, 35c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

GELSEMIUM

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine) Hardy, evergreen vine with attractive glossy foliage. The fragrant, yellow jasmine-like flowers open in late winter and early spring. Especially good in hot sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. (English Ivy) Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. helix marmorata. Small leaves, irregularly variegated with yellow. Does well in shady location. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. helix minima. (Small Leaf English Ivy) Leaves small, deeply cut; branches slender and graceful; a fine sort for covering walls or chimneys. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. helix variegata. (Small Leaf English Ivy) This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. maderensis. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 50c.

HIBBERTIA

Hibbertia volubilis. Evergreen twining shrub with dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers clear yellow, two inches across. Plant in full sun. A recent introduction. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 75c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine) Flowers pink in bud, white when open,

very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). (Italian Yellow Jasmine) Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine) Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine) The most beautiful of all Jasmynes. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. stephanense. (Pink Jasmine) A new Jasmine with very fragrant, light pink flowers, more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 60c.

KENNEDYA

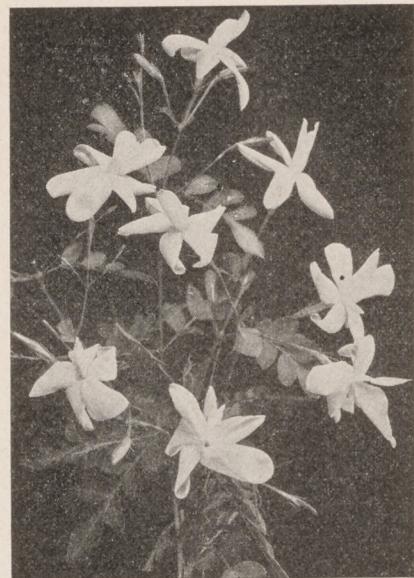
Kennedya rubicunda. Rapid growing vine similar to Hardenbergia but with larger leaves. Flowers dull red in short racemes. Rather tender but grows successfully in San Francisco Bay region. Gal. cans, 60c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera Belgica. (Woodbine) The old-fashioned, fragrant honeysuckle. Deciduous in winter but very showy when covered in spring with flowers in large clusters of mingled rose, pink and yellow. Large plants, bare root, 60c.

L. chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle) Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. gigantea superba. (Giant Honeysuckle) Fast growing variety with hairy, grey-green foliage becoming deciduous in regions of heavy frost. Large clusters of pale pink and yellow flowers with entrancing fragrance. Gal. cans, 50c.



CATALONIAN JASMINE
Jasminum grandiflorum

L. hildebrandi. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long; fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender, but hardy in most of San Francisco Bay region. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; 6-in. pots, \$1.50.

L. implexa. A much branched, slender vine recently introduced from Northern Africa. Flowers lavender and pale yellow; foliage evergreen. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle) Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. sempervirens. (Trumpet Honeysuckle) Evergreen foliage, very showy orange red flowers. A native of our eastern states and quite hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

CONFEDERATE JASMINE—*Rhynchospermum*



MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine) Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. Gal. cans, 50c.

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine) The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 50c.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine) Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 50c.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. (Cape Plumbago) Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 50c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides. (Star Jasmine) Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANDRA

Solandra guttata. (Cup of Gold) Vigorous vine with large glossy leaves and trumpet shaped, fragrant flowers of golden-yellow six inches across. Tender and only recommended for fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine) Well known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

S. rantonneti. Tender, half climbing shrub with gorgeous violet flowers borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. (Australian Blue-bell) Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 60c.

STREPTOSOLON

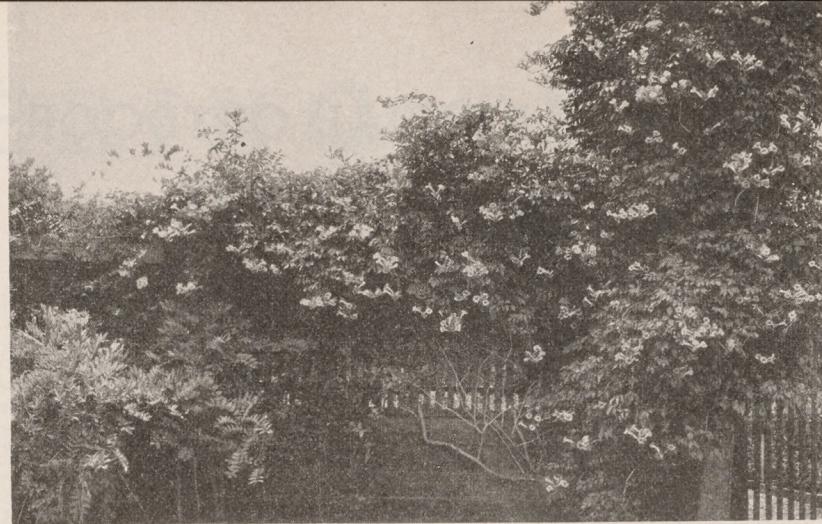
Streptosolon jamesoni. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 5-in. pots, 40c.



Tecoma jasminoides

TECOMA

Tecoma australis (Pandorea australis). Strong and rapid grower. Foliage dark,



TECOMA RADICANS

A Brilliant Fast-Growing Trumpet Flowered Climber

glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring; color, creamy-white with dark spot inside. Gal. cans, 50c.

T. capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle) Shrubby climber; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

T. jasminoides (Pandorea jasminoides). Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

T. mackeni (Pandorea ricasoliana). The most beautiful of this brilliant family of climbers. Flowers large and a lovely shade of soft lavender-pink with darker veins. Blooms in September and October. Gal. cans, 50c.

T. radicans (Campsis radicans). (Common Trumpet Vine) Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 50c.

THUNBERGIA

Thunbergia gibsoni. Tender climber with brilliant orange flowers two inches across; almost continuously in bloom.

WHITE JAPANESE WISTERIA

Wisteria multijuga alba



Well worth trying in fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. (Big Leaf Periwinkle) Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle) Same as preceding except for heavily variegated foliage. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. minor. (Small Leaf Periwinkle) Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. (Chinese Wisteria) Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. Bare root, \$1.00.

W. chinensis alba. (White Chinese Wisteria) Fragrant white flowers in long racemes; earlier than Japanese White. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. multijuga. (Blue Japanese Wisteria) Long racemes of light lavender flowers borne about two weeks later than Chinese Wisteria; racemes longer than the Chinese variety but individual flowers are smaller and lighter in color. Bare root, \$1.25.

W. multijuga alba. (White Japanese Wisteria) Very long racemes of beautiful white, fragrant flowers. A late blooming variety. Bare root, \$1.25.

W. multijuga rosea. (Pink Japanese Wisteria) Flowers rose-colored, suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. Bare root, \$1.25.

W. violacea flore plena. A beautiful double variety with violet flowers in long racemes. Bare root, \$1.75.

STANDARD WISTERIAS

Standard Wisterias are grown to a strong, single stem with a well developed head which permits their use in small gardens. When in full bloom the mass of drooping flowers is most effective. Cut back new growth to maintain compact plants. We can supply well grown specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high in Lavender or White Chinese Wisteria at \$3.00 each.

OUR FIFTH ANNUAL OUTDOOR BULB SHOW

Daffodils, more than 100 varieties, in white and golden yellow; Giant Trumpet types such as Van Waverens Giant and Tresserve with flowers 4 to 5 inches across, Miniature Rock Garden types, such as "Angels' Tears" and the Hoop Petticoat Daffodils less than an inch across and but a few inches high; standard sorts like Emperor and King Alfred; rare new introductions including John Evelyn and Francisco Drake, open the parade of beauty which passes through our gardens from early March to the first week in April. Hyacinths, Crocuses, Muscari, Freesias, the rare Leucocoryne and Streptanthera, Dutch Iris and other early flowering bulbs join in the first part of this colorful procession.

While the Daffodil season is still at its height the first Tulips begin to open. Late varieties of Dutch Iris, Anemones, Ranunculus and Scillas help to swell the tide of color which reaches its climax the first week in April when thousands of tulips comprising 160 varieties will be in full bloom. There will be Wild Tulips suitable for Rock Garden planting, stately Darwins, glowing Breeders and brilliant Cottage Tulips as well as many other more unusual types.

In the rock garden Scillas, Chionodoxas, Tritonias and Moraeas will contribute their share of loveliness.

Flowering Fruit Trees, Camellias, Azaleas, Heathers, Chinese Magnolias and other blossoming trees and shrubs will form backgrounds for the succession of garden pictures which we have planned for you.

Information in regard to proper cultural methods will be given gladly, our aim being to make this outdoor show truly instructive as well as beautiful.

An interesting feature of our show is the display of cut flowers showing unusual and charming arrangements worked out with spring flowers.

Bring your friends and enjoy an outing among the flowers. You will find here many new ideas to help you in your own gardens. A special invitation is extended to Garden Clubs to hold their meetings in the garden at "Old Adobe" during March and April.



TULIP CLUSIANA
Flowering in our Rock Garden

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

We offer for delivery about February 1st, Single, Double, Frilled and Hanging Basket types in separate colors of Red, Scarlet, Pink, Salmon, Rose, White, Yellow or Orange. Large, sound tubers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter at 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; postpaid.



JONQUIL GOLDEN SCEPTRE IN OUR SHOW GARDEN



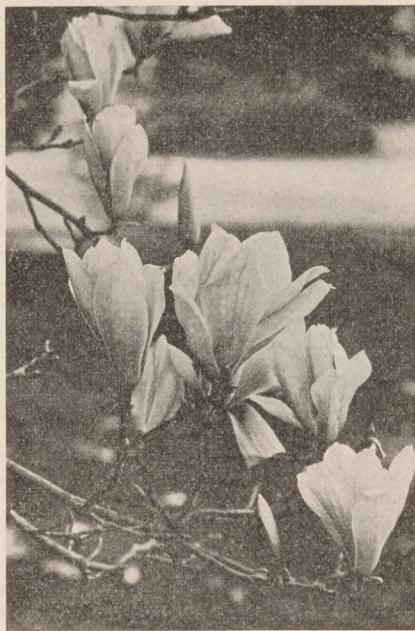
PART OF OUR DAFFODIL TEST GARDEN

GLADIOLUS

Prices of varieties named below are for large size bulbs. We pay postage on Gladiolus within the 4th zone. For 50 or more bulbs (except mixture) deduct 10 per cent from the 10 rate.

	Each	10	Each	10	
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
ADELFA —Light pink and cream.....	\$.08	\$.50			
AMADOR —Scarlet and carmine.....	.15	1.25	MINUET —Large, clear lavender.....	.08	.50
BAGDAD —Large, smoky old rose.....	.10	.80	MOTHER MACHREE —Grey, lavender and rose10	.70
BETTY NUTHALL —Orange, pink and yellow..	.08	.50	MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG —Light blue.....	.08	.50
CORYPHEE —Clear, soft pink.....	.08	.50	PICARDY —Large; apricot pink.....	.10	.70
DR. F. E. BENNETT —Bright Scarlet.....	.08	.50	PFITZER'S TRIUMPH —Clear orange red.....	.10	.80
GEORGETTE —Geranium pink, ruffled.....	.10	.80	SALBACH'S ORCHID —Magnificent clear orchid10	.80
COMMANDER KOEHL —Dark red, large flowers ..	.10	.80	SALBACH'S PINK —Geranium pink; large.....	.10	.80
MAID OF ORLEANS —New white, cream throat ..	.15	1.00	TENNYSON —Dark red with darker stripes.....	.15	1.25
MAMMOTH WHITE —Very large, pure white....	.10	.70	YELLOW PERFECTION —Clear yellow.....	.15	1.00
MARMORA —Grey-lavender, rose blotch.....	.08	.50	MIXED GLADIOLUS —Medium to large size bulbs of new and standard varieties, with a well-balanced color range, selected to give a long season of bloom. 30c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.		
MILDRED LOUISE —New; salmon-pink.....	.25	2.00			

FLOWERING TREES



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA
The fragrant blooms are like Giant Tulips

In the long succession of colorful pictures that are presented in California gardens, the most impressive are those provided in February, March and April by Flowering Trees. Blooming before the appearance of foliage, as most of them do, their clear tones of color afford boundless opportunities for the creation of lovely garden scenes. Their graceful branches are exquisitely beautiful either spread against backgrounds of sober evergreens or matching their brilliant colors with beds of gay tulips, daffodils and other early flowers.



MAGNOLIA STELLATA
Flowers with late Hyacinths and early Tulips

CALODENDRUM

Calodendrum capense. (Cape Chestnut) The most beautiful tree we get from South Africa. Grows very rapidly; requires little moisture; forms a large, round-headed tree. Large panicles of rosy-lavender, two-inch flowers cover the trees in early summer. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud) Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

C. occidentalis. (Western Redbud) A large shrub or small tree with light green, nearly round leaves. Pea-shaped, reddish-purple flowers produced abundantly. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LILY MAGNOLIA

A lovely variety of Deciduous Magnolia. Flowers are 4 to 5 inches long, purple outside and lavender within. Blooms remain cupped and do not open flat. Main blooming season in March and April before leaves appear but a few flowers appear in summer. Foliage light green, 6 to 8 inches long. Growth rather rapid; becomes large shrub or small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus carrierei. (Carrier's Thorn) Small, pyramidal tree with single white flowers. Its greatest beauty lies in the large, waxy berries of brilliant scarlet. Individual berries are the size of cherries. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn) A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy-pink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. oxyacantha splendens. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. (Coral Tree) A shrub or small tree with large, leathery, pinnate leaves. Flowers are pea-shaped

in immense spikes of brilliant crimson; very showy. Branches freeze back each winter but flowers are borne in summer on new growth. Gal. cans, 75c.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda ovalifolium. Beautiful shade tree with feathery foliage resembling a tree fern. Covered in summer with lovely blue flowers. Very tender. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 6-in. pots, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

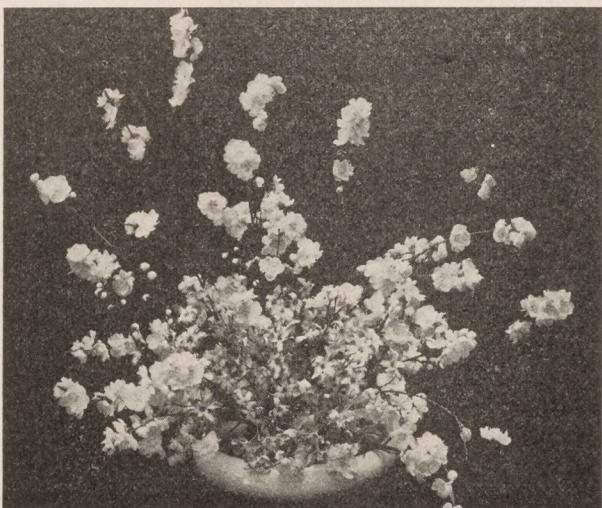
LABURNUM

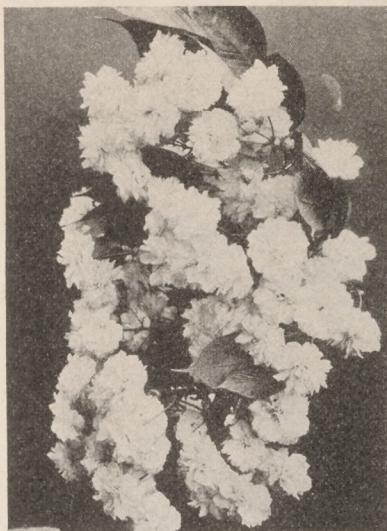
Laburnum vulgare. (Golden Chain) Handsome, fast-growing, small tree. Foliage clover-shaped and light green. Flowers bright yellow and borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

L. vossi. A beautiful variety of Golden Chain. Bears a profusion of flower clusters like Japanese wisteria but golden yellow and about 16 inches in length. Quite rare. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH

Arranged with Leucocoryne (Glory of the Sun)

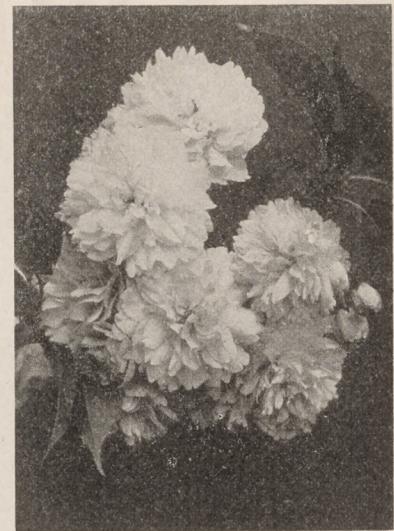




VICTORY



FLOWERING CHERRIES
OJOCHIN



NADEN

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia lennei. (Lenne Magnolia) Magnificent saucer shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple-rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. Blooms about 10 days later than *M. soulangeana*. Leaves large, often 12 inches long and 8 inches wide. Eventually becomes a tree 20 feet or more. Blooms most freely in full sun but will grow in partial shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

M. soulangeana. (Saucer Magnolia) Large flowers 5 to 7 inches long with pointed petals; purplish-pink and lavender outside, pale lavender or white inside. Blooms in March before leaves appear; very fragrant. Grows into handsome tree, pyramidal in form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. stellata. (Star Magnolia) The rarest of the deciduous magnolias. Grows to a small, spreading tree. In April it is a mass of fragrant white flowers 3 inches across, each flower made up of numerous long narrow petals as though cut from waxed crepe paper. Balled plants, 24 to 30 inches, extra heavy with numerous buds, \$7.50; regular stock 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond) Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

FLOWERING APRICOT

Prunus mume. (Flowering Apricot) Dawn. Earlier than flowering peach. Many consider this the most beautiful



WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND

of all flowering trees. Individual flowers are very large and double with a delicious odor. Color is a warm shell pink. Tree grows rapidly with handsome dark green foliage. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

PARK WEEPING CHERRY
Like a soft pink cloud with its drooping masses of flowers



Weeping Flowering Peaches

These flowering peaches are not very well known but are among our most striking flowering trees. They are top budded on strong 5 to 6 ft. stems, \$3.00 each.

Double Red Weeping. Flowers fully double.

Double White Weeping. Indescribably beautiful when covered with drooping sprays of large, double white blooms.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica. (Flowering Peach) Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Camelliaeflore. Double carmine red, late.

Double Pink—Early. Fully double, clear light pink.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus blirieana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum) Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., 90c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. vesuvius. (Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum) Foliage larger and more reddish than *Prunus pissardi*. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., 90c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

FLOWERING QUINCE

(See page 21)

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Prunus pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. Growth slightly more dwarf than the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze color at first, later green. Flowers borne before leaves are fully developed. Our most beautiful, and rapidly becoming our most popular flowering tree. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Varieties of Flowering Cherries

Akebono (Daybreak) Very early. Flowers single, pink; borne entirely before the leaves and in such profusion as to make the tree look like a pink cloud.

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink, with extremely large flowers.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety.

ARNOLD'S FLOWERING CRAB

Pyrus arnoldiana



PARK WEEPING CHERRY

Ojochin. Very large, pale flesh color; single but so ruffled as to appear double.

Pink Pearl. One of the earliest flowering double varieties; medium pink.

Shirotae (Mt. Fuji). The best double white. Flowers are large and double. Foliage light green.

Shogetsu. Double, pale pink flowers in long racemes. Very free flowering.

Victory (Shirofugen). Flowers very large, borne in racemes; blooms open pale pink, become white, then turn cerise; beautiful bronzy foliage.

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Double Pink Weeping. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the single weepers. Deep pink, double flowers of medium size. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.

Park Weeping (Prunus aequinoctialis pendula rosea). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus arnoldiana. A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches are weighted with carmine-red buds that

open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink. A grand variety. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. floribunda. Pink buds, opening to pale pink and white, single flowers on long slender branches. Very dainty and free flowering. Bears quantities of small, clear yellow apples. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. ionensis plena. (Bechtel's Crab) Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. kaido. Flowers partly double, pale pink and carmine; branches slender and graceful. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. niedzwetskyana. (Red-vein Crab) An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. In tubs, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. sargentii. (Sargent Crab) Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Plant Tresserve Daffodils, Blue Poppy Anemones and Yellow English Primroses beneath White Flowering Peach. *Primula malacoides* and Queen of the North Daffodils are lovely with *Prunus bleriana*. Try a drift of Rosabella Tulips and blue Forget-me-nots or *Nemesia* under Pink Pearl Cherry or *Magnolia soulangeana*.

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

Pyrus ionensis plena





SOUV. DE MME. C. CHAMBARD

Carrie Jacobs Bond. H.T. (1935) This rose, named for the beloved composer, will become as popular as her well-known songs. The large, magnificently formed flowers are a warm coral-rose in color. The fragrance is the true rose perfume like that of old-fashioned varieties. Stems are long and extra strong, holding the flowers upright. \$1.50.

Duchess of Montrose. H.T. (1929) For two years this variety has attracted more attention than any other red rose in our test garden. The buds are exquisitely modelled and of a rich glowing crimson. The open flowers are moderately double and quite large. 75c.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet. H.T. (1934) Winner of the coveted Bagatelle Gold Medal in 1932, this is one of the loveliest new roses. Color and form of flower is much like Los Angeles but stems are stronger and support the flowers perfectly. Buds open gold and pink and fade to satin pink in the fully opened stage. A good grower with fair fragrance. \$1.50.

McGreedy's Ivory. H.T. (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not ball. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. (See illustration on page 44.) 75c.

Mrs. Mabel V. Socha. H.T. (1935) A glorious new yellow rose that will be a leader in its class. The long, shapely buds open deep golden apricot changing to lemon and gold in the fully double open flowers. Fragrance is a pleasing tea odor. Growth of plant is low but sturdy and foliage is extra good. \$1.50.

Permanent Wave. H.T. (1934) The name of this rose describes perfectly the form of the petals, each of which is beautifully ruffled and frilled. Flowers are of medium size and borne in clusters at the ends of long strong stems. Color is deep carmine approaching red in the bud stage. We found this rose exceptionally popular among ladies visiting our garden. \$1.50.

MRS. J. D. EISELE



New Roses to Grace Your Garden

Rose Growers, the world over, offer new varieties each year for the delight of enthusiastic rosarians. Only a few of these new sorts survive the rigid tests given them in nurseries. From these few we have selected a small list which we can recommend to gardeners in California. Growing them will add new interest to your garden. When they bloom, their beauty will give you a delightful surprise.

Portadown Fragrance. H.T. (1932) Without question this is the most fragrant rose grown. This quality more than compensates for the rather sprawling growth of the bush. Flowers are exceptionally large and the color a rich, soft pink heavily tinged with gold at the base of each petal. One of the earliest roses to bloom. 75c.

Sister Therese. H.T. (1930) Vigorous growth and profuse bloom distinguish this new yellow rose. Because of its height it is excellent for background planting. Buds are borne on extra long stems; they are golden yellow sometimes streaked with red on the outer petals. Open flowers change to creamy yellow. 75c.

Sunkist. H.T. (1931) This sport from Joanna Hill has all the beauty of form of the original variety but in addition has glowing autumnal tints in its outer petals that make its name very fitting. Those who demand long slender buds for cutting will find this variety most satisfactory. 60c.

Vivid Mason. H.T. (1935) A brilliant novelty rose opening deep carmine and orange and changing to lovely shades of rose and pink with golden shades at the base of the petals. Plant is an exceptionally robust grower with strong wiry stems which make it a fine variety for cutting. Fragrance is fair. \$1.00.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

6 Outstanding NEW ROSES

This group of new roses is characterized by unusually warm and vivid coloring. Their brilliant shades and tints will bring cheer to your garden from Spring to Autumn.

In our test gardens these varieties have given excellent results and with a reasonable amount of care they will grow successfully for anyone. You will be thrilled by their gorgeous color combinations and grateful for their generous profusion of bloom.

Condesa de Sastago. H.T. (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden-yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy, 75c.

Duquesa de Penaranda. H.T. (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower this rose is gloriously beautiful. Buds are orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. \$1.00.

Frederico Casas. H.T. (1929) This gorgeous, new rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. 75c.

Hinrich Gaede. H.T. (1931) Without doubt the best rose introduced in the past four years. Color is rosy copper with brilliant orange tones which hold until the last petal drops. Buds are extra large, of good form and usually borne singly on very long, strong stems. It blooms freely and the dark glistening foliage is very resistant to mildew. You cannot pass this rose without exclaiming over its unusual beauty. (Illustrated in color on front cover.) \$1.00.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele. H.T. (1933) A magnificent new rose that has all the qualities demanded by experienced rosarians. The color is a warm cherry-rose overlaid with scarlet glow. Buds are large, rather ovoid in shape and open to flowers of almost perfect form. In addition to beauty of form and color it has exceptionally fine "rose" fragrance. Stems are strong enough to uphold perfectly the large blooms. We expect this new rose to become a general favorite. \$1.50.

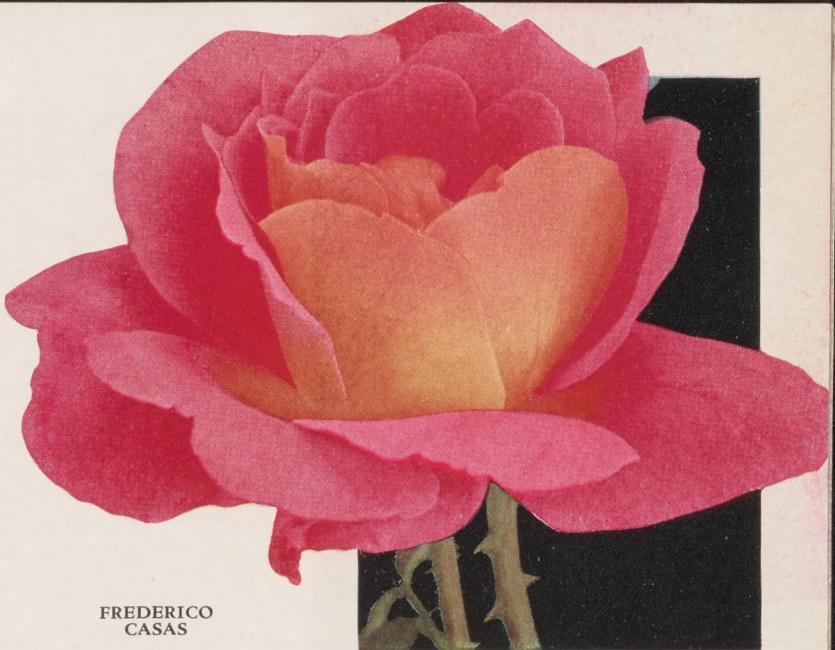
Souv. de Mme. C. Chambard. H.T. (1931) The exquisite form of the buds is a most attractive feature of this rose. Color is a deep rose pink with a golden glow shining up through the petals both in the buds and in the fully opened flowers. \$1.00.

Special price on Six New Roses as a group **\$5.35**
Plus 16c State Sales Tax
Regular price (if purchased separately) **\$6.00**

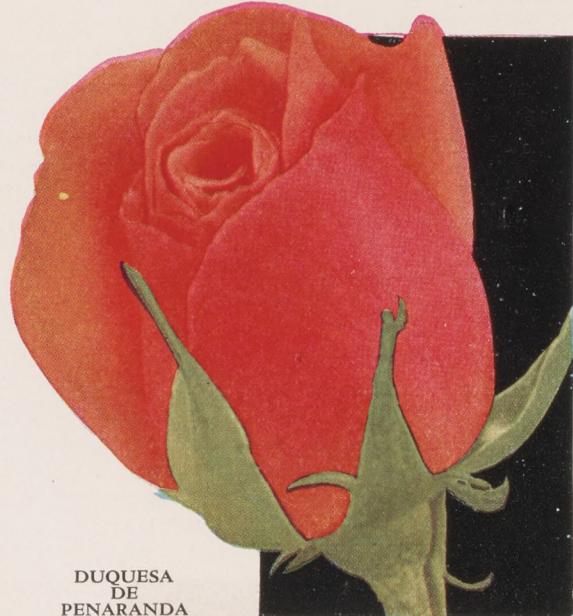
Note: When out of any roses in this collection, we will, unless otherwise instructed, substitute with varieties from page 34.

"Roeding's Quality" roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The "Old Adobe" Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



FREDERICO
CASAS



DUQUESA
DE
PENARANDA



CONDESA DE SASTAGO



MARI DOT

Mari Dot. H.T. (1927) This rose challenges attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Our admiration for it increases each year. Bushes in our test garden are almost constantly in bloom from April to November regardless of weather conditions. Growth though somewhat sprawling is extremely vigorous producing many long canes; the whole plant being well covered with glossy, holly-like foliage. Buds are reddish salmon opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon pink overlaid with a coppery sheen. There is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias. 60c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. H.T. (1929) Everyone likes this variety for its cheerful profusion of bloom. It is an extremely easy variety to grow, the dark green, glossy foliage being almost immune to mildew. In color it is a dark orange-yellow. Buds are small but beautifully formed. A most

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT

"OLD ADOBE" Collection

The three essential requirements of a good rose are that the blooms be beautiful, that the blooms be produced in large numbers, and that the bush on which the blooms are borne be vigorous with clean, disease-resistant foliage. The varieties which we have chosen for the "Old Adobe" collection have all these desirable characteristics.

They will start flowering with tulips in spring and continue to supply lovely blooms with the chrysanthemums in autumn. They are easy to grow and will be found most satisfactory both for garden decoration and for cutting.

satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. 60c.

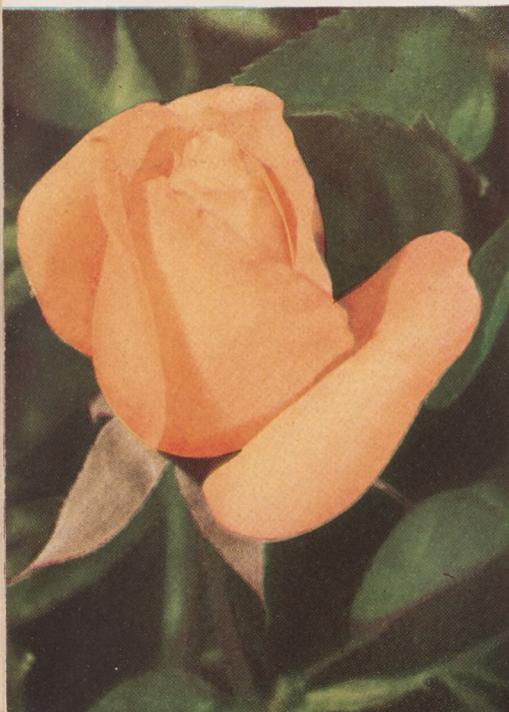
Mrs. Sam McGredy. H.T. (1929) This lovely rose is gaining steadily in popularity entirely on its merit. For elegant, shapely buds it cannot be surpassed; practically every flower is perfect. Buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with golden suffusion as flowers age. The clear bronze color of the new foliage gives the plants unusual beauty in early spring before the appearance of flowers. 75c.

Special Price on "Old Adobe" Collection **\$1.70**
as a group

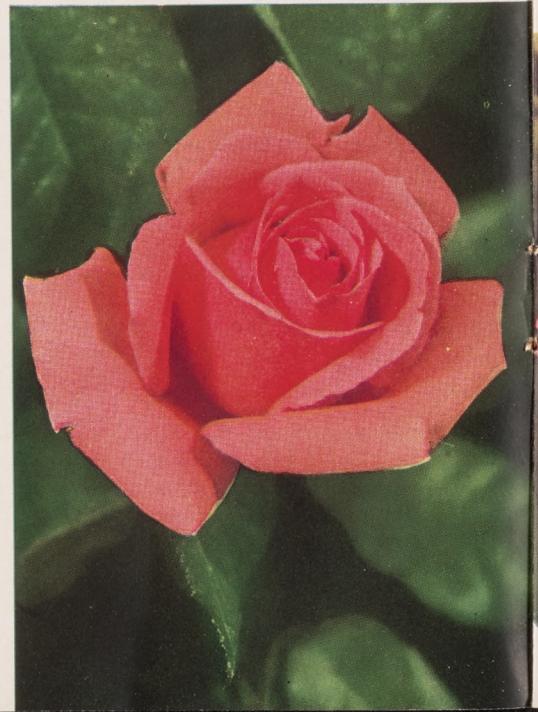
Plus 5c State Sales Tax

Regular price (if purchased separately) \$1.95

MRS. SAM McGREDY



All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The "Old Adobe" Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.



THE NILES DOZEN

This collection of roses has given our customers such good results that we are offering it again this season. We are confident it will be found satisfactory in the average garden. Although you may already have some of the varieties in your garden you will find it an advantage to have two or more bushes of your favorites.

We consider this is our greatest rose bargain. All bushes are our number one grade, two-year budded plants.

Angele Pernet. H.T. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. (1926) Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. (See illustration in color on page 39.) 50c.

Dame Edith Helen. H.T. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. 50c.

Duchess of Athol. H.T. (1928) The large, globular buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petaled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy

green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. (See illustration in color on page 40.) 50c.

E. G. Hill. H.T. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 50c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. (See illustration in color on page 40.) 50c.

Few Joseph Looymans. H.T. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. (See illustration in color on page 41.) 50c.

Golden Emblem. H.T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. (See illustration in color on page 41.) 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. (1928) The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. (See illustration in color on page 42.) 50c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H.T. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. (See illustration in color on page 43.) 50c.

DAME EDITH HELEN



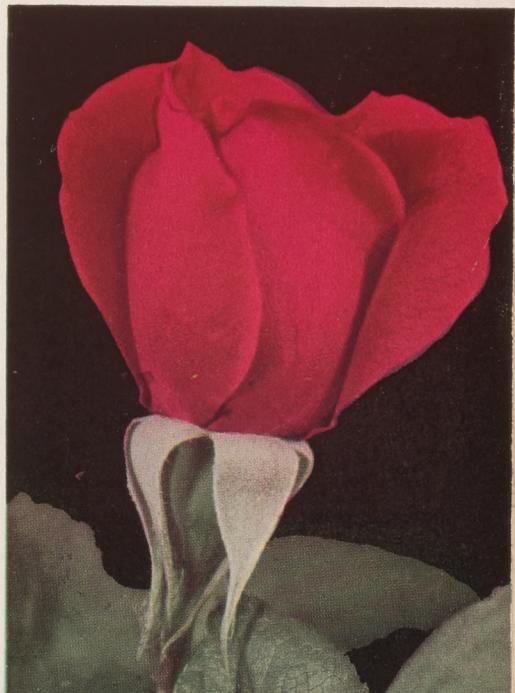
PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

President Herbert Hoover. H.T. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower. 50c.

Talisman. H.T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. (See illustration in color on page 45.) 50c.

Special Price on the Niles Dozen as a group..... **\$5.15**
Plus 15c State Sales Tax
Regular price (if purchased separately) \$6.00

E. G. HILL



"ROEDING'S QUALITY" SINGLE ROSES

One of the interesting trends in rose growing the past few years is the increased popularity of Single Roses.

There are many good reasons for this popularity. In the garden, single roses bloom more freely than double varieties. All of them are easy sorts to grow and above the average in disease resistance. They are excellent for cutting since their natural grace makes them easy to arrange whether one has but one bloom or a large number.

The color range is complete from white and pink through clear yellow and sunset shades to solid, dark red.



ISOBEL

MERMAID A Single Climbing Rose of Wondrous Charm

Mermaid is quite unlike all other climbing roses. Buds are borne in large clusters but open one or two at a time so that each lot remains in bloom over a long period. Bushes remain in almost constant bloom from May to December. Flowers are entirely single and four to five inches across. The color is a creamy yellow and the broad petals have a waxy texture that adds much to the beauty of the blooms. A very distinct feature is the large crown of golden stamens that illuminates the center of the flowers. We have never seen any indication of mildew on Mermaid. The foliage is thick and glossy with attractive bronze tints on the new growth. The plant comes near being evergreen since the leaves do not drop until late in winter. In habit of growth the plants are inclined to droop and spread, making it excellent for covering a wall or as a ground cover for a steep slope.

DAINTY BESS



Cecil. H.T. This variety blooms more constantly than any other rose in our test garden. At any time from April till November there are some of the large, yellow flowers in bloom. Its clear color and simple form combine beautifully with other flowers for indoor or garden decoration. Almost immune to mildew damage. 50c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. The name of this charming rose is most appropriate. The slender, rosy-salmon buds are poised daintily on thin, wiry stems. When open the blooms have broad, fimbriated petals of pale rose. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this delightful flower. 50c.

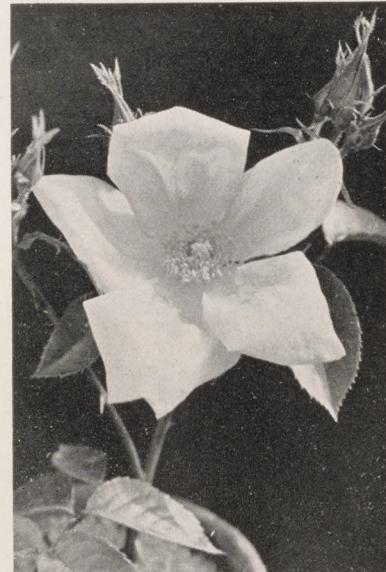
Innocence. H.T. This rose shares in the general popularity of single roses and in addition enjoys favor because of the more widespread use of white in gardens. The immense white flowers open from buds of medium size. The soft rose shaded stamens prevent any suggestion of coldness in the blooms. Petals are very wide and from 5 to 10 in number. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H.T. The best known of the "Irish Singles." The bronze pink buds open to salmon pink flowers with rather narrow petals. Bush is extra vigorous with beautiful bronzy tones in the foliage. Combines nicely with clear blue flowers. 50c.

Irish Fireflame. H.T. The brilliant buds of orange and crimson are exceptionally fine for cutting and come very early in the season. The ruddy bronze foliage of the new leaves add materially to the decorative value of the bushes. Open flowers are golden apricot with faint pink shading. A vigorous growing plant. 50c.

Isobel. H.T. Many people ask for Irish Elegance when they really wish Isobel. The petals of Isobel are broad and overlapping. Buds are orange scarlet. The fully open flowers are of very large size, deep pink in color with slight coppery shading and lighter centers. A rather tall growing sort. 50c.

Vesuvius. H.T. A group of these dark red single roses in our "Old Adobe" garden have been much admired. This variety is a most profuse bloomer, the flowers often coming in large branched sprays which give them great value for garden decoration. This is the most fragrant of the single roses. Not so tall growing as Isobel and Irish Fireflame. 50c.



CECIL

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

General List of "ROEDING'S QUALITY" BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS

(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given)

***Alezane.** H.T. (1934) The novel coloring of this new introduction in the nursery rows caught our eyes immediately last year and we found it equally attractive when it bloomed in our test garden this summer. Buds are chestnut-red and the open blooms are golden brown paling to coppery salmon. Flowers are quite double, of medium size and borne in generous number. \$1.50.

***Amelia Earhart.** (1929) A stunning flower graduating from a deep yellow center to cream at outer edges with warm blush tints; large ovoid buds; foliage exceptionally good. Patented. \$1.50.

American Beauty. H.P. We do not recommend this rose for general garden use but many will wish to grow it for sentimental reasons. In some gardens it produces lovely blooms in early spring and late autumn. Crimson-carmine, shaded deep pink, very fragrant. 50c.

Angele Pernet. H.T. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 50c.

Austrian Copper. Briar. Plant this brilliant old favorite among shrubbery where it will not be disturbed. Prune lightly or not at all except for removal of very old, weak branches. Single blooms, petals orange-red on inside, yellow on reverse. Occasional flowers are entirely yellow. 50c.

***Autumn.** H.T. (1928) As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. Rather susceptible to mildew if neglected. 50c.

***Billy Boiler.** (1927) An Australian introduction with large flowers of dazzling red borne on very long, upright shoots. Of such vigorous growth that it can be treated as a low-growing climber or pillar rose. An unusual rose that is praised by everyone who has grown it. 75c.

***Caledonia.** H.T. (1928) This is the best pure white rose of recent years. Buds



CHAS. P. KILHAM

are extra long and open very slowly. Sometimes inclined to ball but exquisitely lovely when well grown. 60c.

***Carrie Jacobs Bond.** H.T. (1935) Named for the popular composer. The large, magnificently formed flowers are a warm coral-rose in color. The fragrance is the true rose perfume of old-fashioned varieties. Stems are long and extra strong, holding the flowers upright. We recommend this variety as being one of the best 1935 introductions. \$1.50.

Cecil. H.T. Very large, single flowers of clear, golden yellow. Combines beautifully with other garden flowers. Resistant to mildew and almost constantly in bloom. Ranks with Isobel and Irish Elegance in desirability. 50c.

AN INVITATION

We invite you to visit our new rose test gardens to make your selections for next year's planting from roses actually in bloom. Here you will see more than 200 varieties, both new and old, growing and blooming under average California garden conditions. From April to November rose lovers will find this garden a place of interest and enjoyment.

"Roeding's Quality" rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The "Old Adobe" Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.



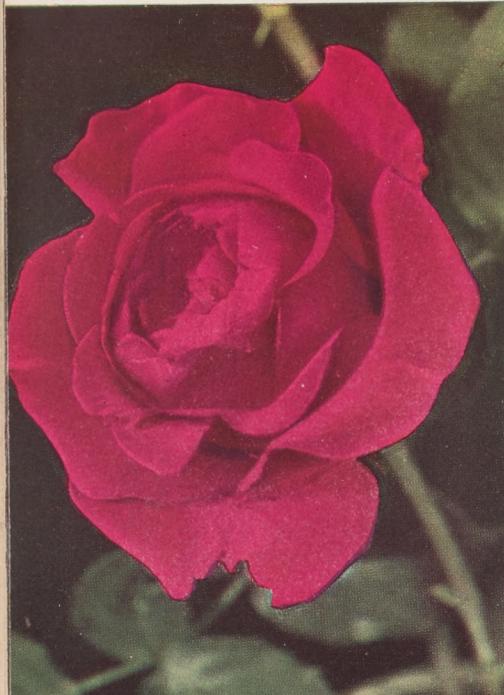


DUCHESS OF ATHOL

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

When planting a rose garden the best effect is obtained by planting three or more bushes of a variety. The concentration of color gives character to your garden. When cutting blooms for indoor decoration it is a great convenience to be able to gather a large number of one kind.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



Cecile Brunner. Poly. The best known and most popular baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant. borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. Coppery-pink. (Described on page 37.) 50c.

***Comtesse Vandal.** H.T. (1932) This new European rose is the sensation of the year, having taken five European Gold Medals. The long pointed buds are of coral and salmon suffused with gold. Patented. \$1.00.

***Condesa de Sastago.** (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden-yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in mid-summer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy. (Illustrated in color on page 35.) 75c.

Crested Moss. In addition to their sentimental appeal, the old-fashioned moss

***Diane de Broglie.** (1929) Shapely buds of coral opening to fully double flowers of dark salmon-pink. Texture of petals good; foliage glossy. 50c.

***Director Rubio.** H.T. (1928) This rose is "different." The large, thick petals are interspersed with short curled ones which give the flower a peony-like form. The color is warm, rich pink in the open bloom and dark carmine in the bud. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems. 50c.

Duchess of Athol. H.T. (1928) The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, globular buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petaled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 50c.

***Duchess of Montrose.** (1929) This new rose produced some of the most beautiful buds we have ever seen. Color is dark, velvety red; flowers fully double and above the average in form and size. 75c.



roses have delightful fragrance. This variety has beautiful buds opening to very double dark rose flowers. 50c.

Cuba. H.T. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 50c.

"Daily Mail." (See Mme. Edouard Herriot) 50c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. Single pink. (Described on page 38.) 50c.

Dame Edith Helen. H.T. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. (See illustration in color on page 37.) 50c.

***Dazla.** H.T. (1930) Brownish-orange changing to orange-scarlet. Semi-single bedding variety of striking brilliance. 50c.

***Duquesa de Penaranda.** (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower this rose is gloriously beautiful. Buds are orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. (Illustrated in color on page 35.) \$1.00.

***Edith Nellie Perkins.** H.T. (1928) A rose of exquisite charm and distinction. Buds are somewhat like those of Los Angeles but of better form and held more upright. The color holds sharply contrasting tints of salmon-pink and cerise-orange. Especially lovely when placed singly in a bud vase. 50c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

***Editor McFarland.** H.T. (1931) Long buds of solid, glowing pink; flowers semi-double; slightly fragrant. Of Radiance type but much better. 60c.

E. G. Hill. H.T. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. (Illustrated in color on page 37). 50c.

Else Poulsen. Poly. This semi-double, rose-pink Polyantha is increasingly popular as a hedge rose. Flowers are very lasting and quite fragrant. Not so susceptible to mildew as the more double, dwarf varieties. Grows 24 to 30 inches high. 50c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. 50c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. H.T. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. 50c.

***Frederico Casas.** (1929) This outstanding fine rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. (See illustration in color on page 35.) 75c.

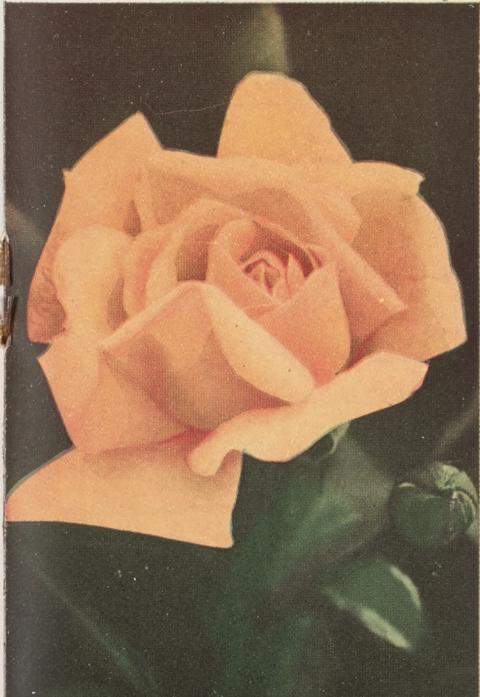
F. K. Druschki. H.P. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. Flowers are produced on long vigorous canes. Foliage abundant but rough in texture. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 50c.

General MacArthur. H.T. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 50c.

***Golden Dawn.** H.T. (1929) Sunflower-yellow buds tipped and streaked with crimson. The fully double blooms of Marechal Niel yellow are sometimes lightly marked with pink on the outer petals and are borne erect on strong stems. The best pale yellow rose for California gardens. 50c.

Buy only No. 1 grade rose bushes that will bloom abundantly the first year. They will give you more flowers at less cost per flower than roses of lighter grade. Every "Roeding's Quality" Rose is No. 1 Grade.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS



Rose Garden of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Atherton, Calif.

Our landscape department designed this charming little rose garden for Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Photograph was taken 18 months after planting was completed. A suitable background and the blending or massing of colors effectively adds much to the success of any planting.

Golden Emblem. H.T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. 50c.

***Grenoble.** H.T. (1932) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. 60c.

Hadley. H.T. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 50c.

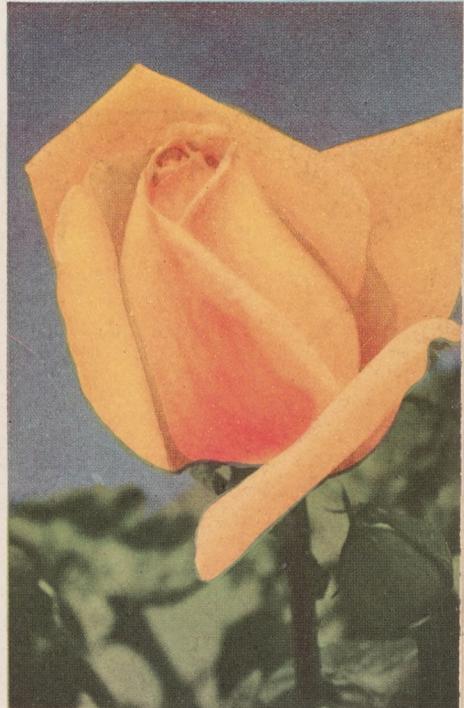
GOLDEN EMBLEM

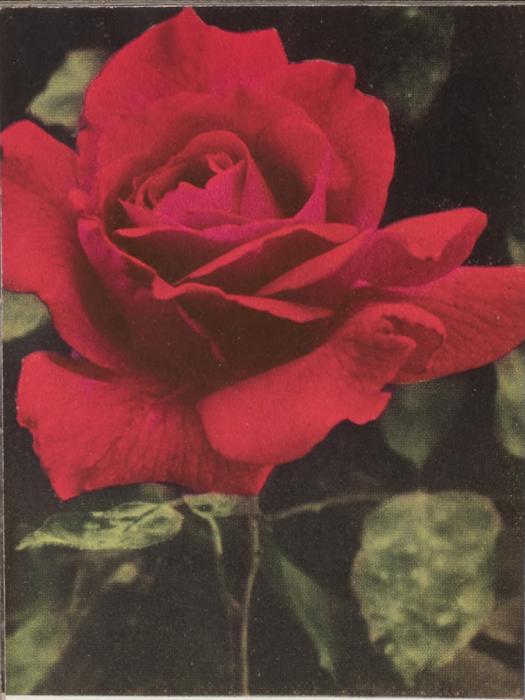
WATERING ROSES

In watering roses it is best to let the water run slowly into a basin dug around the bush. Water roses preferably in the morning; never wet the foliage in late evening. A good mulch of rotted manure or peat moss is of assistance in retaining soil moisture in summer. Where a mulch is used, very little summer cultivation is required except an occasional stirring of the mulch to prevent its packing.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) Without doubt the best rose introduced in the past four years. Color is rosy copper with brilliant orange tones which hold until the last petal drops. Buds are extra large, of good form and usually borne singly on very long, strong stems. It blooms freely and the dark glistening foliage is very resistant to mildew. You cannot pass this rose without exclaiming over its unusual beauty. (See illustration in color on outside front cover.) \$1.00.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN
CALIFORNIA





HOOSIER BEAUTY

Hoosier Beauty. H.T. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 50c.

Imperial Potentate. H.T. Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 50c.

Innocence. H.T. Practically a single rose with very wide, white petals and pale rose stamens. Like all single roses, it is excellent for cutting. A sturdy grower. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H.T. Single, bronze-pink blooms which, while expanding, as-

JOANNA HILL



sume varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. 50c.

Irish Fireflame. H.T. Orange and crimson buds opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose. 50c

Isobel. H.T. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange-scarlet changing to brilliant pink and copper with pure yellow centers. The wild-rose loveliness of Isobel makes it extremely popular. (See illustration on page 38.) 50c.

***J. C. Thornton.** H.T. (1926) Medium size, long, pointed bud of glowing crimson-scarlet. A seedling from K. of K. but fully double. The exquisite form and brilliant coloring of this rose give it a leading place among the new red roses. 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. (1928) The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. Joanna is one of our favorites. 50c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. Introduced more than forty years ago, this rose is still one of the best in its class. With the increasing popularity of white flowers we find it much in demand. A very satisfactory white rose. 50c.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). H.T. Semi-double; intense scarlet with large velvety petals. The blooms of unusual beauty are borne profusely on extra long stems. 50c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 50c.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H.T. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. 50c.

Lafayette. Poly. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry-red borne in large, loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and

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in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 50c.

Lord Charlemont. H.T. Long, pointed, high-centered buds are produced singly on good strong stems. The color is a brilliant unfading, glowing crimson with darker shadings. The open blooms are fully double, large and delicately fragrant. 50c.

Los Angeles. H.T. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 50c.

Lulu. H.T. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender

We are members of The American Rose Society. All rose lovers are urged to join this society to obtain the many benefits to be enjoyed. Membership \$3.50 annually. We will gladly send you an application blank and the address of the secretary of your nearest local unit.

with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modelled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 50c.

Mari Dot. H.T. (P. Dot, 1927) This rose challenges your attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Buds are reddish salmon-yellow opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon-pink overlaid with a faint coppery sheen. There is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias. The plant grows very strongly and blooms through hot or cold weather. Foliage is very glossy and holly-like. (Illustrated in color on page 36.) 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

***Mary Hart.** H.T. (1932) A red sport of Talisman with extra long buds and fine fragrance. Flowers are of true Talisman form and are borne very freely. Patented. \$1.00.

***McGredy's Ivory.** (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not fall. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. (See illustration on page 44.) 75c.

***McGredy's Scarlet.** H.T. (1930) The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite

fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. (See illustration on page 44.) 50c.

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.** H.T. (1926) An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow, heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 50c.

Mme. Butterfly. H.T. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 50c.



LADY MARGARET STEWART

***Mme. Cochet-Cochet.** H.T. Pink. (Described on page 34.) \$1.50.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. H.T. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 50c.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. H.T. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. (See illustration in color on page 45.) 50c.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. H.T. The successful result of the effort to find a rose of Claudius Pernet type that would retain its color and give good blooms throughout the season under ordinary garden conditions. Has well-formed buds and fairly large, double flowers of clear, even yellow, produced on good stems. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. H.T. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 50c.

***Mrs. Mabel V. Socha.** H.T. Yellow. (Described on page 34.) \$1.50.

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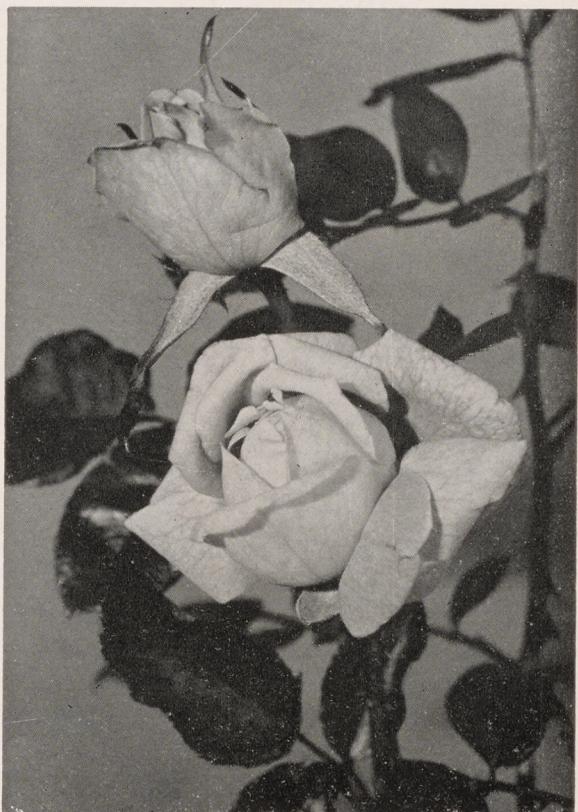
LORD CHARLEMONT

***Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont.** H.T. (1929) The most profusely blooming yellow rose grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a dark orange-yellow that holds well. Bushes are compact with dark green, glossy, mildew-resistant foliage. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. (Illustrated in color on page 36.) 60c.

***Mrs. Sam McGredy.** H.T. (1929) For elegant, shapely buds, this beautiful rose cannot be surpassed. Buds are produced singly on strong slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with gold suffusion as the flower ages. It combines exceptionally fine form with brilliant coloring and clean, healthy foliage. (Illustrated in color on page 36.) 75c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM





McGREDY'S SCARLET

Mrs. W. C. Miller. H.T. Beautiful, large flowers of clear rose and soft pink, sweetly perfumed. Dependable, strong, upright grower with good foliage. Always in bloom and we recommend it as a bedding rose. 50c.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele. H.T. (1933) Color is a warm cherry-rose overlaid with scarlet glow. Buds are large, rather ovoid in shape and open to flowers of almost perfect form; has excep-

McGREDY'S IVORY



tionally fine "rose" fragrance. Stems are strong enough to uphold perfectly the large blooms. (Illustrated in color on page 34.) \$1.50.

Night. H.T. Like all the so-called "black roses" the color of Night varies considerably. Buds in early spring are dark maroon, almost black, and in summer dark red. There is some tendency to sunburn in hot weather. A very interesting rose for those who want something unusual. 60c.

Nigrette. H.T. (1934). The introducers claim this to be the nearest black rose yet produced. Our experience with it is limited. We had some very nice, rather small blooms on our plants this year. Apparently it is somewhat variable in color and is darkest in cool weather. Growing it should prove a most interesting experience. \$2.00.

***Olympiad.** H.T. (1932) Shapely, high centered buds of scarlet and rose opening to large flowers ranging from coppery rose to medium pink. A very variable rose and color is much darker on mature bushes. 60c.

Ophelia. H.T. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 50c.

***Otto Krause.** (1931) Buds of copper and salmon opening to large fully double blooms with orange suffusion. A magnificent variety. Stems are strong and upright; foliage healthy. \$1.00.

Padre. H.T. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Dark pink, exceptionally large and full, buds globular; growth upright, strong and vigorous. One of the largest roses in cultivation; very sweet scented. 50c.

Permanent Wave. H.T. (1934) The name of this rose describes perfectly the form of the petals, each of which is beautifully ruffled and frilled. Flowers are of medium size and borne in clusters at the ends of long, strong stems. Color is deep carmine approaching red in the bud stage. We found this rose exceptionally popular among ladies visiting our gardens. \$1.50.

***Portadown Fragrance.** H.T. A rose of intensely sweet fragrance, good color and form but rather sprawly growth. Buds and flowers extra large, rose pink with salmon tints. We like it. 75c.

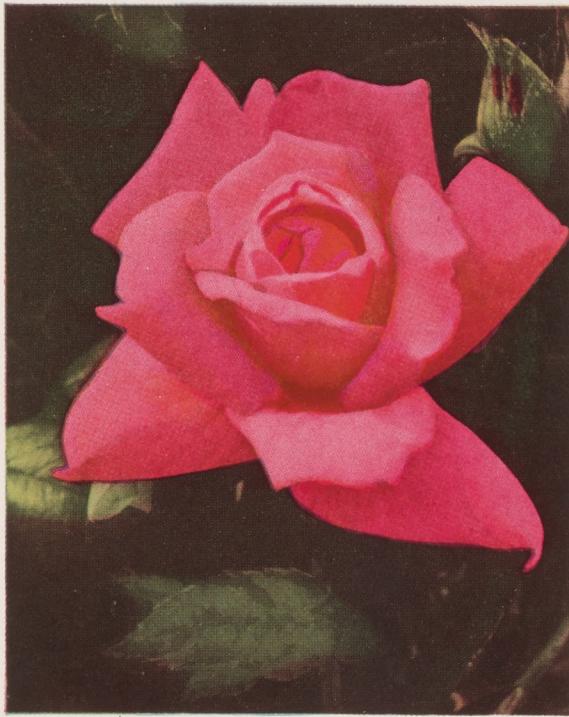
President Herbert Hoover. H.T. Pink and yellow. (Described on page 37.) 50c.

***President Plumecocq.** (1931) Long buds of coppery-pink and orange borne on strong stems. Similar to Rev. F. Page-Roberts which it surpasses in vigor but not in beauty of individual blooms. 60c.

Radiance. H.T. A popular American rose that blooms all summer. The cup-shaped blooms of clear pink are borne on long, upright stems. 50c.

Rapture. H.T. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. We like it better than Mme. Butterfly. 50c.





MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH

Red Radiance. H.T. A superb rose of lovely cherry-red with erect stems. Especially good during the late autumn. Similar to Radiance except in color. 50c.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. H.T. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 50c.

***Rosella Sweet.** H.T. The sweet-briar fragrance of this lovely rose is distinctive. The graceful ovoid buds open to large, moderately double flowers of brilliant coppery shades with salmon pink suffusion. We like Rosella very much both for its fragrance and for its beauty. 60c.

***Sir Henry Seagrave.** (1932) Long, high-centered buds of lemon yellow opening to large, fully double blooms. A very vigorous grower. 60c.

***Sister Therese.** (1930) Outstanding in our gardens for its strong growth and freedom of bloom. Buds are large, long, dark golden and remarkably beautiful. Open flowers of creamy yellow are attractive though a bit loose in form. One of the really good new ones. Suitable for background planting because of its tall growth. 75c.

Shot Silk. H.T. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of coppery rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A constant bloomer and a good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 50c.

***Souvenir.** H.T. (1933) A golden-yellow sport of Talisman. Fragrant and free blooming as its parent. Patented, \$1.00.

Southport. H.T. (1934) We consider this the finest red rose offered for several years. Buds are nicely formed and come on good stems. Color is a bright red, not dark but unfading, with no trace of blue even in the hottest weather. Foliage is good and fairly resistant to mildew damage. \$1.50.

***Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard.** (1931) A lovely rose with exquisite buds of deep rose-pink. The open flower is quite double with a golden glow shining up through the rose-pink petals. (Illustrated in color on page 34.) \$1.00.

Sunkist. (1931) This sport from Joanna Hill has all the beauty of form of the original variety but in addition has glowing autumnal tints in its outer petals that make its name very fitting. Those who demand long, slender buds for cutting will find this variety most satisfactory. 60c.



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS

Every "Roeding's Quality" rose grown in our own growing grounds is given individual attention. Ample space is provided between bushes to properly develop the branches and root system. Rootstocks used are those best suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Roses are dug when thoroughly ripened to assure a quick, healthy start in your garden. Rigid inspection precedes grading and packing. Your investment is protected by our 71 year record for reliability.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

TALISMAN



***Susan Louise.** H.T. (1929) A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 50c.

***Syracuse.** H.T. (1930) Bright crimson buds; double flowers of good form and texture; lasts a long time when cut. 50c.

Talisman. H.T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. (See illustration in color on page 45.) 50c.

The Queen Alexandra. H.T. Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 50c.

***Thomas Edison.** H.T. (1931) A two-tone pink rose of great beauty. Flowers are large and borne very freely. 60c.

***Trigo.** H.T. (1930) Bud rich yellow striped with red, flowers deep apricot, fully double. 60c.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Geranium-red changing to carmine; large, fairly full, cup-shaped and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and hardy. Exceptionally good as a hedge rose. 50c.

Vesuvius. H.T. Shapely buds, opening to dark red single blooms with showy yellow stamens; exquisitely fragrant. A very vigorous grower and blooms much more profusely than other single roses. 50c.

***Vivid Mason.** H.T. (1935) A brilliant novelty rose opening deep carmine and orange, changing to lovely shades of rose and pink with gold shading at base of petals. Plant is an exceptionally robust grower with strong stems. An excellent variety for cutting. \$1.00.

***Yosemite.** (1933) We like this little rose very much. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. It blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Foliage is very healthy. Patented. \$1.25.

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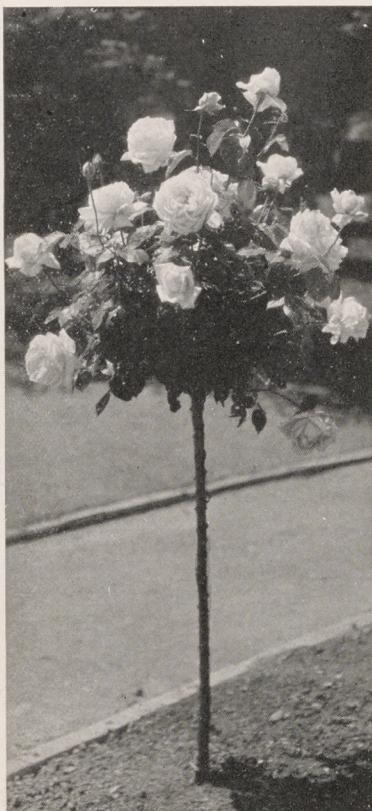
OAKLAND MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN
This lovely garden is set in a natural amphitheater extending from Jean Street on the lower side to Oakland Avenue on the upper side.

Standard ROSES

Commonly known as Tree Roses, "Roeding's Quality" Standards are top-budded on vigorous stock. The standards we offer have well developed, two-year heads. These will be found to be much more satisfactory than the one-year heads commonly offered.

Proper pruning is essential to success. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant. The first two seasons, wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

STANDARD ROSE



The following varieties can be supplied in 40-inch Standards at \$2.00 each; in lots of 5 or more, \$1.85 each; in lots of 10 or more \$1.75 each.

Angèle Pernet
Chas. P. Kilham
Dame Edith Helen
Dainty Bess
Duchess of Athol
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Feu Joseph Looymans
Frederico Casas
Golden Emblem
Hadley
Hinrich Gaede
Hoosier Beauty
Innocence
Leni Neuss (Salmon Pink)
Mari Dot
Mme. Edouard Herriot
Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Mrs. Sam McGredy
McGredy's Ivory
Padre
Pres. Herbert Hoover
Rapture
Shot Silk
Sister Therese
Talisman

For detailed descriptions of varieties, see Bush Roses on pages 34 to 46.

Our stock of some varieties is limited, so kindly list a second choice when ordering. We do not pay shipping charges on Standard Roses, as they cannot be sent by parcel post.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" Climbing ROSES

Every garden can be made more colorful through the planting of Climbing Roses. No other class of plants will produce an abundance of bloom in so short a time. They may be trained against walls or fences with success and many of the more vigorous growers will climb quickly into the branches of tall trees.

A well-grown climbing rose will produce as many flowers as a dozen bush roses. Most varieties will not flower the first year after planting but practically all sorts will yield a wealth of bloom the second year.

American Pillar. H. Wich. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 50c.

Banksia Double White. Banksia. Flowers very double, small, violet-scented, borne in great profusion in earliest spring. Branches extremely long, slender and thornless. Foliage small, dainty and almost evergreen. 60c.

Banksia Double Yellow. Banksia. Habit of growth same as Double White Banksia except that flowers are creamy yellow and without perfume. Entirely immune to mildew damage. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. H. Gigantea. Flowers soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 50c.

Black Boy. Clg. H.T. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 50c.

Blaze. H.W. (1932) The so-called ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers and growth same as Paul's Scarlet but blooms more freely in late summer and autumn. Promises to become our most popular red climbing rose. Patented. \$1.25.

Cherokee Pink. Cher. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 50c.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. Clg. Poly. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 50c.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. Clg. H.T. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorous climbing canes. (Shown in color on page 37.) 50c.

Clg. Golden Emblem. Clg. H.T. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 41, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of lovely red and gold buds that

open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 50c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Clg. H.T. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of exquisite delicacy of form. Bloom is identical with Hoosier Beauty, which is illustrated in color on page 42. 50c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Clg. H.T. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 50c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Clg. T. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young violet-red. 50c.

Clg. Los Angeles. Clg. H.T. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Clg. H.T. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Clg. H.T. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more

CLG. MME. BUTTERFLY



CLIMBING ROSE MARIE

brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 50c.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Clg. T. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Flowers semi-double cup-shaped and produced over a very long season. One of the most satisfactory of the older climbing roses. 50c.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. Clg. H.T. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with colored illustration on page 37. 50c.

Clg. Rose Marie. Clg. H.T. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 50c.

***Clg. Shot Silk.** (1931) Has all the beauty and disease resistance of the bush type but is a strong vigorous climber. Will endure shade better than any other pink climbing rose and blooms freely all season. 50c.

Clg. Talisman. Clg. H.T. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form illustrated on page 45, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 50c.

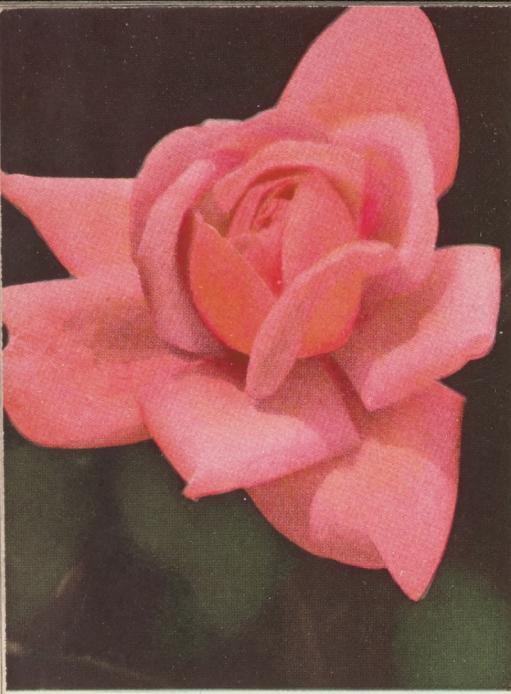
Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenvwood). Noisette. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose; semi-double and of good form. Foliage bright green. Rampant climber and a prolific bloomer. 50c.

***Golden Climber.** (Mrs. Arthur Curtis James) (1933) Produces huge, golden-yellow fairly double flowers on a plant almost as vigorous as Silver Moon. Stems are long, making this an excellent rose for cutting. Reported to be a recurrent bloomer. Patented. \$1.50.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

"Roeding's Quality" climbing roses are strong No. 1 Grade, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce flowers until the second year.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN
CALIFORNIA



CLIMBING LOS ANGELES

Mermaid. This rose is more of a trailer than a climber. Flowers are very large, single, creamy-yellow, with large tuft of showy golden-yellow stamens. Constantly in bloom from May to December. An excellent bank cover. Prune lightly or not at all. Remarkably disease resistant. 75c.

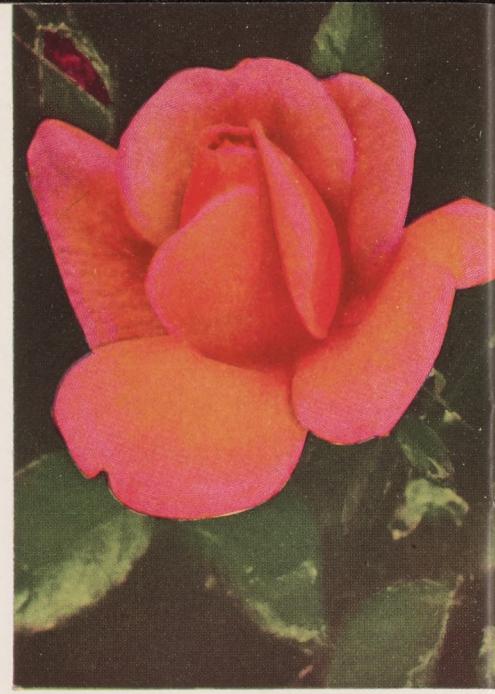
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Clg. H.T. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charmingly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 50c.

Marechal Neil. Noisette. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated over sixty years ago and still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. H.W. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 50c.

Scorcher. Clg. H.T. This brilliant Australian climber has proved to be very fine in California gardens. Flowers are large, 4 inches across, semi-double and a brilliant crimson-carmine in color. 50c.

Silver Moon. H. Wich. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double



CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

How to Plant. Unwrap new plants with care; do not expose roots to sun or drying winds. If roots are dry, soak for a few hours in water. If the stems also are dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days to renew life and vigor. Our rose bushes are pruned ready for planting before being shipped. Plant carefully, slanting the roots down to sides of hole. Fill in with surface soil to two inches from top of ground, tramp down. In a basin dug around the plant pour ten or fifteen gallons of water. Next day fill in with loose soil. Set the plants so that the union of bud and root-stock is just under leveled surface of the ground.

The Best Soil. Good heavy loam soil is best for roses although lighter soils may be satisfactorily improved by the addition of well rotted manure thoroughly spaded into the soil. Never use fresh or unrotted manure where it will come in contact with the roots.

Planting Distances. Plant strong Hybrid Perpetual roses three feet apart, Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet. Polyantha roses, more dwarf in their habit, may be planted closer together.

Fertilizing Important. Cow-barn manure is the best fertilizer. Other manures may be used as a top dressing. **Gaviota**, applied according to directions is the best commercial fertilizer for roses. If a little **Gaviota** is sprinkled around rose bushes and washed in by rain or irrigation when the buds are about half grown, there will be a marked improvement in the size and color of the blooms.

Pruning. Never allow roses to go unpruned. Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth require more pruning than Teas and their allied families.

Prune between December 15 and March 1. The first winter after planting, thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. A properly pruned plant should have the shape of a deer's antlers. When the framework branches are established, the laterals should be thinned and those allowed to remain cut to spurs of about four buds each. All growth starting from below the bud union should be removed, as this is the wild stock and produces worthless blooms.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut back at least one-third.

Pests. In the early spring, before mildew and blackspot are apparent, control them by dusting plants every week or ten days with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Voleck Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturer's directions will be found effective in controlling mildew. In changing from sulphur to oil sprays or vice versa allow an interval of three or four weeks to intervene as a combination of the two control methods may result in burned foliage. To control plant lice or aphids, spray with Red Arrow or Black Leaf 40.

PALMS, DRACENAS and AGAVES

AGAVE

Agave americana variegata. (Variegated Century Plant) Rapid-growing plant with thick, fleshy leaves terminating in a sharp spine. Leaves are heavily striped with white. Will grow in any soil. Much used for tropical effects. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

COCOS

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm) A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 5-in. pots, 75c.

CORDYLINE . . . Dracena

Cordyline indivisa. (Blue Dracena) Strong, slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm) Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, \$4.00; 6-in. pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyliion glaucophyllum. Short, round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

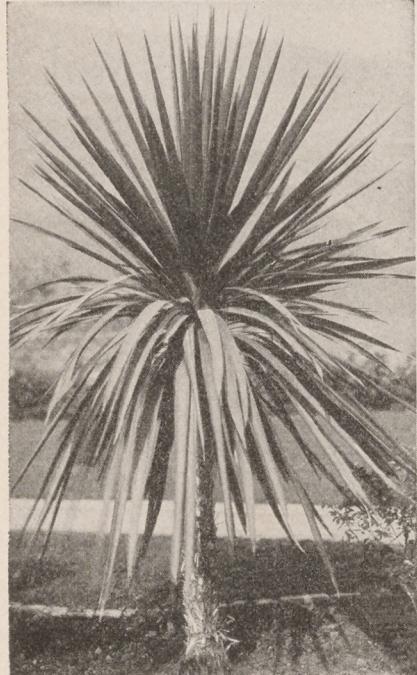
KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. (Abyssinian Banana) Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage

DRACENA INDIVISA



CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. Extra large plants vary in price from \$25.00 to \$60.00, according to the number of stems and conformation of individual plants. Single-stem plants, balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. Gal. cans, 60c.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Palm) The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. reclinata. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as *P. canariensis*. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

SANSEVERIA

Sanseveria laurentii. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as *Chamaerops*, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 feet, \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows: 6 to 8 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm) Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on

shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. (California Fan Palm) Trunk attains four feet in diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

W. robusta. (Mexican Fan Palm) Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

YUCCA

Yucca aliofolia. Rather wide, aloe-like foliage that is sometimes tinged red on young plants; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Y. filamentosa. (Common Yucca) Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Y. whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet) Narrow, grass-like leaves with sharp spikes, some plants showing a decidedly glaucous tint. Very beautiful when in bloom as it produces great masses of white bell-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

We maintain extensive gardens in our nursery in which many of the plants listed in this book may be seen growing under average garden conditions. A visit to these gardens will help you in selecting material for your own garden.

TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSA



BAMBOOS and Grasses

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material, especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, \$1.50.

P. nevini. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Balled clumps, \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



PHORMIUM TENAX AND CORTADERIA
Much used in gardens of Spanish type homes

P. marliacea. (Wrinkled Bamboo) Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. quillioi. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. Balled clumps or 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. (New Zealand Flax) Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

P. tenax veitchianum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

Golden State Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which will make a sod that will endure much trampling. This mixture also contains some white clover. 35c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$3.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Good grade, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. 40c per lb., 10 lbs. \$3.50.



PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA

Astoria Bent. Of creeping habit. \$1.75 per lb. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 50c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$4.50.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.

BEDDING PLANTS

For the convenience of those customers who call at our sales-yard we carry a good assortment of seasonable bedding plants. Owing to the difficulty of packing this class of material so that it will arrive at its destination in good condition we do not take any orders for shipping. We will, however, gladly make local deliveries of large orders by our trucks.

How to Plant and Care for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do no fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadyng the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not remove the burlap from the ball as it will soon rot. Always leave a basin around the tree so water will soak in instead of running away from the tree.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to

have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough whitewashing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the trees.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking.

Roeding's Quality CONIFERS

Conifers are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depends much of the beauty and charm of your garden. Because of their permanence and dignity they have an individuality that brings them into a very intimate relation with those in whose gardens they are placed.



ABIES BALSAMEA



ABIES CONCOLOR

ABIES . . . Firs

Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir) Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, grey on the under side. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

A. concolor. (White Fir) This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat.

BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR

A symmetrical tree of graceful beauty



A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Fir) A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. pectinata (A. picea). (European Silver Fir) Growth moderate. Leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to A. nordmanniana but needles are shorter and growth more open. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir) A magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Boxed, 4 to 5 ft., \$15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

ARAUCARIA

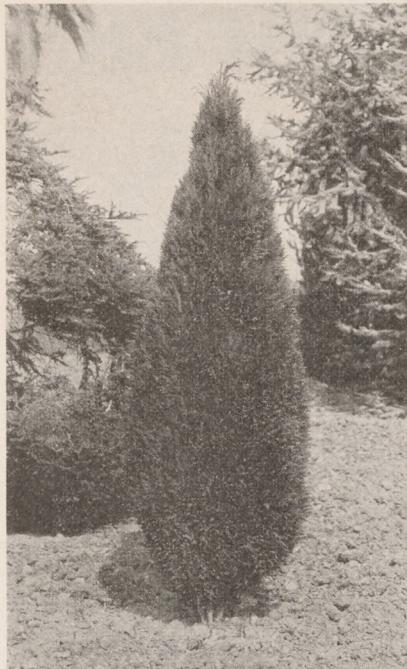
Araucaria bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya Tree) A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy, dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. gracilis compacta. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture and makes a good specimen tree in frostless localities. 5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle) The hardiest of all Araucarias. Its unique habit of growth with long slender branches and prickly leaves makes it a most interesting specimen tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR

Cedrus atlantica glauca. The tree pictured on this page is a 30-year-old specimen of this beautiful variety. The long, drooping branches are heavily clothed with blue-grey needles arranged in rosettes. The branches grow directly into the wind resulting in a tree that is evenly developed on all sides. The rather open, stiff growth of very young trees soon changes to the full, graceful beauty of the more mature specimens. Boxed specimens, 12 to 15 ft., \$30.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$20.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$9.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75.



GREEN COLUMN CYPRESS
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana erecta viridis



SCARAB CYPRESS
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi



WISSEL CYPRESS
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana wisseli

CEDRUS—Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

All of the true Cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as Cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, Juniper and Thuya.

Cedrus atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age they become beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed 20 to 25 ft., \$50.00; 18 to 20 ft., \$40.00; 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

C. deodara. (Indian Cedar) Tree of the Gods. The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is greyish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow

older. More generally used than any other trees in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 20 to 25 ft., \$50.00; 18 to 20 ft., \$40.00; 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

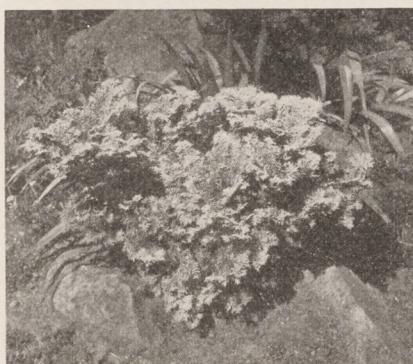
C. deodara aurea. (Golden Indian Cedar) Habit of growth same as Cedrus deodara but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, contrasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare and stock is limited. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. deodara prostrata. (Creeping Indian Cedar) This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a juniper. Excellent for a large rock garden. 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary deodara. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$9.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$7.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

C. Libani. (Cedar of Lebanon) A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from C. atlantica and C. deodara. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

GOLDEN HINOKI CYPRESS



CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus fortunei. (Fortune's Yew) Dense shrub valuable for planting in damp, shaded locations. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. penduliflora fastigiata. (Korean Yew) An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew." Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, or in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

LAWSON CYPRESS

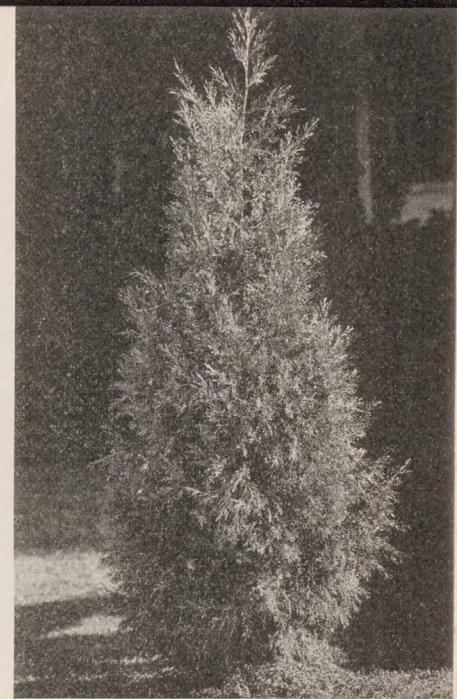
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (White Cedar) A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets, fern-like and feathery; growing more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the Cedrus deodara. Boxed, 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CANARTI

CHAMAECYPARIS

C. lawsoniana alumii. (Scarab Cypress) A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. (Green Column Cypress) Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

C. lawsoniana pendula. (Weeping Lawson) A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. lawsoniana stewartii. (Golden Lawson Cypress) The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

C. lawsoniana wisseli. (Wissell Cypress) An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

C. obtusa. (Hinoki Cypress) A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We recommend this variety for rock garden plantings. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.

C. obtusa aurea. (Golden Hinoki Cypress) A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.

CHILEAN INCENSE CEDAR

Libocedrus chilensis. A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. A native of Chile and though little known it is well suited for use in California gardens. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar) A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., 50c.

C. japonica elegans. (Plume Cedar) Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery.

A handsome small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress) Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. benthami knightiana. (Knight's Cypress) A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping feathery and fern-like branchlets. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress) The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks and as shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress) A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., \$12.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$8.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus decurrens. (California Incense Cedar) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$15.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$12.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; butter tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

L. decurrens compacta. A dwarf, globular form of Incense Cedar useful for small shrub groups or in foundation plantings. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers UPRIGHT VARIETIES

Juniperus bermudiana. A small, upright tree with horizontal branches. Foliage is very dark, grey-green with prickly needles. The perky dignity of this little tree is all out of proportion to its size. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Blue form) Column Chinese Juniper. An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.



MEYER JUNIPER
Juniperus meyeri



COMPACT INCENSE CEDAR
Libocedrus decurrens compacta

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Green form) Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage, which is medium green. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00.

J. virginiana. (Virginia Red Cedar) One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75.

J. virginiana cannartii. (Cannart Red Cedar) A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over *Juniperus virginiana*. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25.

J. virginiana corymbosa. An irregular tree with a decidedly Japaneseque outline. Beautiful in the background of a rock garden. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

J. virginiana glauca. (Silver Red Cedar) An upright tree of compact growth, col-

PFITZER'S JUNIPER
Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana



umnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Beautifully symmetrical, even when young, this slow-growing tree is ideal for planting in small gardens. It may be distinguished from Koster's Blue Spruce by its shorter needles, more compact growth and darker color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.75; 4-in. pots, 50c.

PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper) Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

KOSTER'S
BLUE SPRUCE
Picea pungens kosteriana

J. chinensis procumbens. (Creeping Japanese Juniper) A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

J. communis depressa plumosa. This rather rare Juniper is a mass of feathery, slender branchlets with golden-green and silvery foliage. Young plants soon take on the interesting outlines of venerable age. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

J. sabina. (Savin Juniper) A semi-erect bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. A low-growing, trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish-green. Excellent for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

J. squamati meyeri. (Meyer Juniper) From China comes this rare and interesting little Juniper with its twisted, half-upright branches and steel blue foliage which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.



PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as "Living Christmas Trees."

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce) Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce) A stiff, little, slow-growing tree that is splendid as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.75; 4-in. pots, 50c.

P. pungens kosteriana. (Koster's Blue Spruce) A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of Spruces but trees are inclined to be irregular in form when young. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.25.

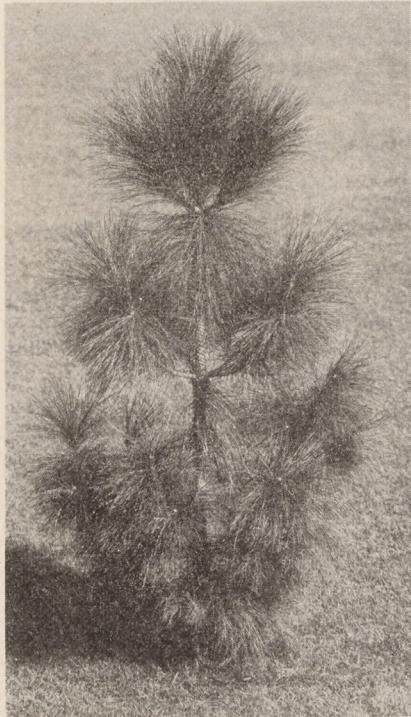
P. smithiana. (Himalayan Spruce) Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$15.00; balled 6 to 7 ft., \$8.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

P. sitchensis. (Sitka Spruce) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Highly ornamental tree with dark green foliage. Of compact habit and slow growth. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis. (Canary Island Pine) The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmonizes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or windbreak. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. cembroides. Small tree with stout, spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.



CANARY ISLAND PINE
Pinus canariensis

P. excelsa. (Bhotan Pine) A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25; gal. cans, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 50c.

P. halepensis. (Allepo Pine) A dense, much branched variety for windbreaks and screens; foliage light green, needles



MONTEREY PINE
Pinus radiata

short and slender. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. mughus. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$3.75; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. (Austrian Pine) A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine) Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 60c.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine) A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height.) Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 50c.

P. tanyoshi. (Japanese Table Top Pine) A round headed tree of moderate growth that lends itself to dwarfing and training into unusual forms. Foliage light grass-green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 60c.

P. sylvestris. (Scotch Pine) Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is sil-



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA

very-green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PSEUDOTSUGA

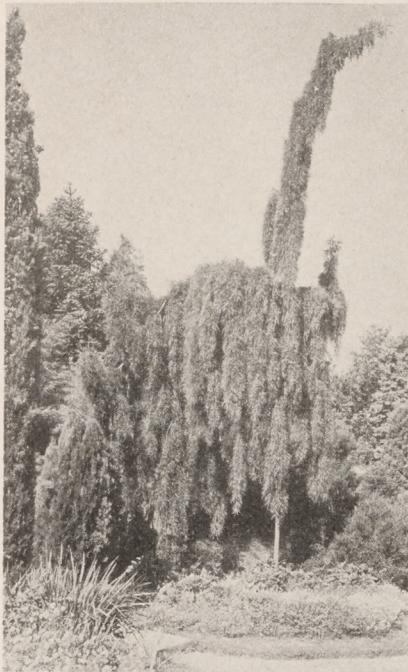
Pseudotsuga douglasii. (Douglas Fir) The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$15.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5 ft. to 6 ft., \$4.00.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus macrophylla. (Yew Podocarpus) Small, upright tree with broad, soft yew-like needles. Covered in fall with beautiful blue and red fruits of unusual form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

PINUS MUGHUS
A gem for the rock garden





WEEPING SEQUOIA
Sequoia gigantea pendula

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree) Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community outdoor Christmas Trees. Boxed, 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; butter tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

S. gigantea pendula. (Weeping Big Tree) The most unusual conifer grown; main trunk twisted like a cork-screw. Branchlets long and drooping giving it a weird appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood) A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place. They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TAXUS . . . Yew

Taxus baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew) Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$8.25; 4½ to 5 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.75; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.25; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50.

T. baccata erecta. (Erect Yew) Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than

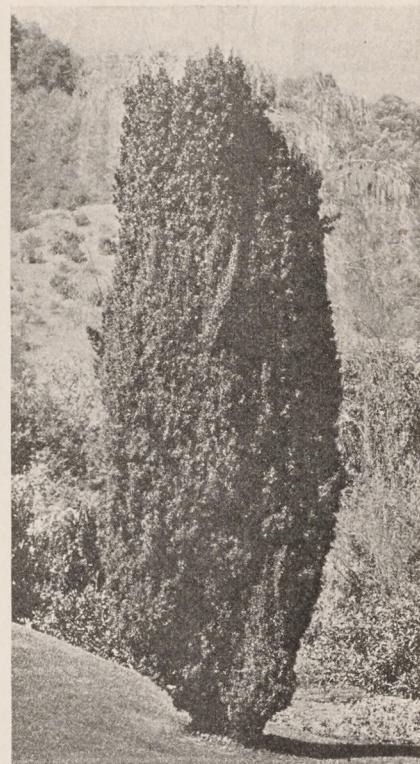
YEW TREES

Yew trees impart to the landscape an atmosphere of repose and dignity unequalled by any other tree. Their moderate rate of growth and permanent beauty of form and texture make them an excellent garden investment. They do not soon outgrow their allotted space and they increase in value each year. We wish to call your attention especially to our Irish Yews. Our trees are grown from grafts taken from a tree of exceptionally good form and are carefully trained to a single main stem which insures the trees remaining in slender, compact columns when mature.

Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$12.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.75; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.25.

T. baccata fastigiata. (Irish Yew) The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present moderate price makes them an attractive garden investment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$12.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.75; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.25.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew) In habit and form



IRISH YEW
Taxus baccata fastigiata

like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.75; 5 to 5½ ft., \$8.25; 4½ to 5 ft., \$7.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.75; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75.

ERECT YEW
Taxus baccata erecta



THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae) More slender and compact than the preceding variety. A beautiful tree for entrance plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

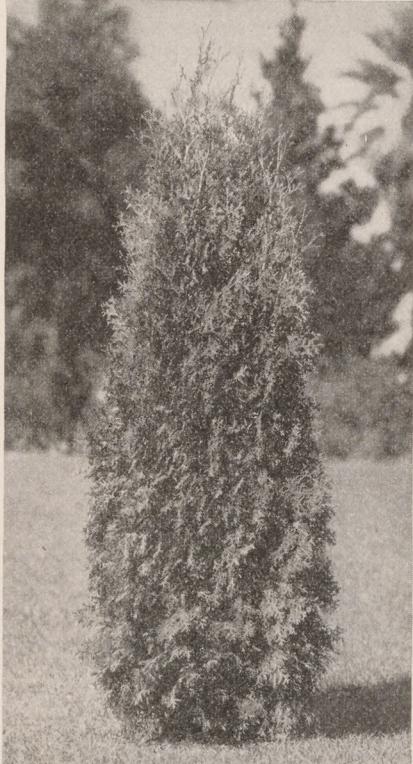
T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor Vitae) Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 8 to 12 in., 80c; gal. cans, 40c.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Golden Column Arbor Vitae) Grows into a narrow stately column, golden green throughout the year. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis



ARBOR VITAE IN NURSERY ROWS

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Green type) Identical with Golden Column Arbor Vitae except foliage is uniform dark green. New and rare. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. orientalis meldenensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis semperaurescens. (Ever-golden Chinese Arbor Vitae) A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. plicata (T. gigantea) (Giant Arbor Vitae) Western Red Cedar. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae) An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

Torreya californica. (California Nutmeg) A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree, will endure quite heavy shade. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

TSUGA . . . Hemlock

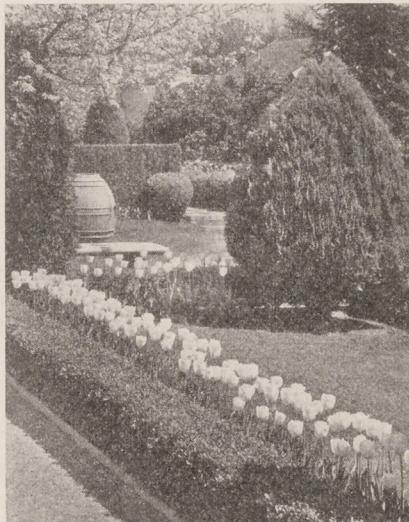
Tsuga heterophylla. (Mountain Hemlock) A very beautiful native tree. Foliage borne as if in immense plumes, somewhat glaucous. Tree very symmetrical in growth. Prefers a cool, partially shaded location. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our landscape department is organized to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE

Provides an interesting accent in this charming garden



SPECIMEN TREES

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN THE PLANTING OF HOME GROUNDS, PARKS AND GARDENS

When a new home has been built it does not achieve its full measure of charm until a garden has grown up around it to unite it to its surroundings. The length of time required to produce this desirable effect will depend largely upon the size and kind of plant material used.

A good method, and one that will prove economical over a period of years, is to use some large specimen trees to give form, character and effect of permanence to the garden. When these trees are carefully chosen and well placed it is not necessary to use many of them. The remainder of the planting may be made up of smaller trees of real worth.

Large specimen trees in a wide range of varieties are being grown in our nursery. They vary in age from 10 to 30 years. With ordinarily careful handling these trees will transplant readily, and in almost all instances they grow very satisfactorily in their new locations.

Many of these large trees are especially suitable for use as outdoor community Christmas Trees. We will be glad to quote special prices to civic organizations and service clubs on trees for community purposes.

SPECIMEN YEWs IN OUR GROWING GROUNDS



TREES LIKE THESE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE BEAUTY TO YOUR GARDEN

Since the value of these trees depends so largely on their shape, symmetry and furnishing, it is impossible to list definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these trees wherever this is possible.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR SPECIMEN TREES

Abies concolor
Abies pinsapo
Araucaria bidwillii
Betula alba
Cedrus atlantica
Cedrus atlantica glauca
Cedrus deodara
Cedrus deodara verticillata glauca

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumii
Chamaerops humilis
Cordyline indivisa
Cryptomeria japonica
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
Erythrina edulis
Flowering Peach
Flowering Crab-apple
Fruit Trees (in variety)
Ilex aquifolium
Juniperus pfitzeriana
Juniperus virginiana
Laurus nobilis
Libocedrus decurrens
Magnolia grandiflora
Olive Trees
Orange Trees
Phoenix canariensis
Picea pungens
Picea smithiana
Pinus canariensis
Pinus excelsa
Pinus halepensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Prunus lusitanica
Pseudotsuga douglasii
Sequoia gigantea
Sequoia sempervirens
Taxodium mucronatum
Taxus baccata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata erecta
Taxus baccata fastigiata
Taxus baccata washingtoni
Torryea californica
Thuya plicata aurea
Trachycarpus excelsa
Trachycarpus fortunei
Ulmus scabra pendula
(Camperdown Elm)
Washingtonia robusta

DELIVERING ONE OF OUR SPECIMEN INDIAN CEDARS





Our budding crew in
block of peach seedlings

ROEDING'S QUALITY FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

WELL GROWN—CAREFULLY HANDLED—HONESTLY REPRESENTED

Plant Them For Profitable Investment and Lasting Satisfaction

The fruit industry of California has outgrown its "swaddling clothes." The production of major fruits is no longer in the experimental stage. Informed growers know their climatic, soil and moisture requirements; disease and insect pests and how to combat them. They know which varieties have proved successful and which rootstocks are best. Today, the grower investing in a young orchard can avoid many of the pitfalls encountered by older generations.

We make no attempt to advise which fruits are most promising from an income standpoint. Data of this nature may be secured from our state university's Department of Agriculture. While expected supply and demand are important, an excellent rule for the prospective planter is to "plant crops to which soil, climate and location are best suited." The grower who plants land well adapted for a given crop, and then follows good cultural practice can expect to get high yields of quality fruit. And the grower who does this usually makes a profit.

There is no single factor more essential to a grower's success than the care with which he selects nursery stock. When young trees are bought, a point which vitally interests the buyer is whether or not the stock is true to name. This is as it should be, because a substantial investment of time, labor, and money must be put into every young orchard before the trees come into bearing. Willful deception is not the only source of errors in labeling fruit trees. Inexperience, failure to exercise every precaution in the selection of budwood, mistakes in digging and labeling trees, are the more frequent causes of this discouraging and expensive error.

Your nurseryman, therefore, should be chosen with care. Upon his integrity, experience and record for reliable service depends, in a large measure, the success of your orchard. We submit, as typical of California Nursery Company practices, some facts relating to the propagation of "Roeding's

Quality Fruit Trees and Vines." At the outset, seed is chosen on the sole basis of quality—only the finest seed is used. Budwood selection—the most important single operation—is carried out with the most exacting and rigid safeguards, as explained in more detail on the page following. Labeling is carried out under the direct supervision of our fruit tree experts. Trees are graded by caliper, to assure uniform size.

During the past 71 years the California Nursery Company has been an outstanding pioneer in the development of California's great fruit industry. Today, it stands in first position, unchallenged. Its stock of commercial trees and vines for 1936 is again the largest and most complete west of the Rockies. This fact is assurance of ability to meet your exact requirements direct from stock. But more important is the fact that "Roeding's Quality Trees and Vines" uphold California Nursery tradition for quality—"The best the market affords, the standard by which all others are judged."

Prices are reasonable, as your own observation of the following pages will prove. Our trees and vines represent genuine **value** to the buyer. The far-sighted grower knows that lasting satisfaction is the only sound basis on which to seek true economy.

Call Upon Our Experience to Help You with Your Problems.

Enjoy Fresh Fruit From Your Own Trees

What is more gratifying than the picking of fresh, luscious fruit from your own garden! In California the well-selected family orchard will supply ripe fruit continuously for eight or nine months. And if citrus fruits are included, you may pick fruit from your own garden every month of the year. Plant our proven varieties for an abundant supply for your table, and for canning and preserving. They will also provide rich shade during the warm days of summer, and gorgeous blossoms in spring.



BUD SELECTION and Its Value to the Commercial Fruit Grower

All horticulturists recognize that when plants are propagated by budding or grafting, the offspring are not new individuals; but are simply multiplications of the same individual—literally, "Chips off the old block." One would therefore not expect plants resulting from such multiplication to be subject to variation—as are new individuals produced from seed.

In view of the above, it may seem at first thought that nothing is to be gained by selecting budwood and scion wood in fruit tree propagation from superior producing trees. Indeed, until a few years ago, little or no importance was attached to bud selection, and the nurseryman's only concern was getting his varieties true to name.

But with the passing of the years, those working closest to the industry, in orchard, packing house, and cannery, began to notice variations among orchards and individual trees that could not be accounted for by differences in cultural conditions alone. In other words, with some varieties, different strains were observed within them. During recent years this has been the object of considerable interest and investigation, until today probably everyone who has made a critical study of varieties is convinced of the existence of separate and distinct strains among a large number of our commercial fruits.

When it is considered that fruit trees are propagated exclusively by budding, it is hard to explain in an entirely satisfactory manner, how these variations come about. The occurrence of bud sports, or mutations, however, undoubtedly account for many of them. A mutation is a change in the inner structure of the cells within a bud, causing that bud to send out a "sport," or branch that is slightly different in some respects from other parts of the tree.

Such sport limbs usually produce fruit very much like its parent, but differing in just one character. For example, it may be larger or smaller than the standard type; better colored, or less well colored; superior or inferior in flavor. It is often so similar to the original, that it would, except to the most careful observer, be taken for the same thing. But if buds are taken from such a limb, a new strain will be propagated. If the sport is an improvement over the parent, it may—and indeed occasionally does—prove to be a valuable new strain or variety. But unfortunately, the vast majority of such mutations are inferior, to a greater or less degree, and their propagation would result in loss to the grower.

Variations within varieties are also sometimes due to seedlings. Very few of our fruits will reproduce true if the seeds are planted. The seedling is usually widely different from the parent; sometimes there is a close resemblance, al-

BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRIES (Actual Size)

These cherries, from an outstanding orchard at Centerville, actually measure one inch in diameter. This strain is the finest we have ever seen, and our Tartarians are propagated exclusively from it.



Upper Row: French Prunes (Petite d'Agen)

Lower Row: French Improved Prunes

Our prunes are propagated from one of the largest and best strains of the Santa Clara Valley.

though the seedling is nearly always inferior. It will thus be seen that new—and in all probability, inferior—strains could arise from seedlings of the variety in question.

Thus, regardless of how they come about, the nurseryman today is confronted with the fact that although his trees may all be "true to name," they do not necessarily comprise the best types or "strains" of each variety. A few examples will serve to illustrate our point.

The price received for Royal apricots, when used for shipping, depends largely upon their earliness of ripening. The first fruit reaching the markets almost invariably brings the best prices. In the Winters district, which is the leading apricot shipping district, it can easily be demonstrated that there are two or more distinct strains of this variety; one of which consistently ripens its fruit almost a week ahead of the others. If a grower is planting Royals for fresh shipment, it is of utmost importance that he get this early ripening strain.

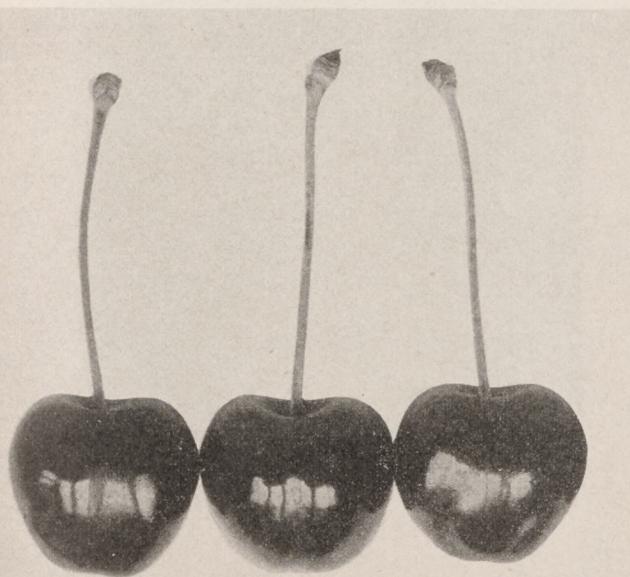
In many orchards the Black Tartarian cherry is used chiefly as a pollinizer for other varieties. Yet pollination tests with Tartarians from different sections have shown that different strains exist, some of which are much more efficient pollinizers than others. The Bing cherry furnishes another striking illustration. Within a radius of five miles from Niles we have, for a number of years, been observing orchards which have consistently produced Bings 25 per cent larger than other orchards in the same vicinity. While such variations are often accounted for by different soil and cultural conditions, we feel sure that any independent observer would agree that two distinct strains are being grown here. It may be almost superfluous to add that the large fruit returns net profits, whereas the small sizes often bring little more than harvesting costs.

We do not claim that such variations exist with all varieties. In fact, with many varieties, although striking differences are found, we must frankly admit that we have not carried these investigations far enough to be able to state definitely that inherent variation does or does not exist. **BUT WE DO MOST EMPHASITICALLY STATE THAT IN THE SELECTION OF BUDWOOD WE MUST ASSUME THAT IT DOES EXIST IN ALL VARIETIES.** In other words, the only safe and logical thing to do is to select all budwood from the best producing, or most desirable type trees which can be located. Only by this means will the purity of varieties be kept intact, and inferiorities guarded against.

To this end, we spend a great deal of time during the summer and fall searching for superior orchards, and making comparisons of the fruit and tonnages produced. These investigations often lead us from 100 to 200 miles away from our growing grounds, but we do not hesitate to travel these distances in order to get buds from orchards famous in their respective communities for their heavy bearing records, or the excellence of their fruit.

For example, our Royal apricot budwood is obtained from an orchard in the Winters district which has been a consistent money maker on account of the fact that it ripens its fruit ahead of other types of Royals in the same vicinity. Our Blenheims are the famous "Losse" strain of the Santa Clara Valley—demanded by experienced growers on account of the size and quality of the fruit, and because of the unusual fine tonnages it produces. Drying peaches are taken from Fresno County, and clingstones from some of the "world's record" orchards near Modesto. For prunes we have selected orchards producing the largest type fruit in the Santa Clara Valley.

When you plant an orchard, you are making a permanent investment—the total cost of which will amount to many times the purchase price of the trees. You cannot afford to plant anything but the safest and best, as the whole success or failure of your enterprise may depend upon the budwood from which your trees were propagated. We believe that in our practice of bud selection, we are going a step further than ordinary nursery practice, and are furnishing our customers with **THE BEST TREE INSURANCE TO BE HAD.**



ROEDING'S QUALITY PEAR TREES

The pear, along with the grape, olive and fig, was first introduced to California by the Mission Fathers, and hence it is one of our oldest fruits. Today, commercial pear production is one of California's most important fruit industries. California pears are famous throughout the nation for their high quality, and the fruit is in demand in the fresh, canned and dried form.

Pears bloom later than most fruits and can be planted with greater safety where spring frosts are likely to occur.

Deep, well drained, clay loams are usually the best pear soils. The fruit is quite well adapted, however, to a wide range of soil conditions, as it stands heavy wet soils better than almost any other fruit tree and also does well in light, sandy soils where moisture is ample.

The French root is used almost exclusively today. It is a vigorous grower, withstands excessive moisture, as well as drought, exceptionally well, and is relatively resistant to Oak Root Fungus.

Most varieties of pears benefit greatly by cross-pollination and we recommend the planting of two or more varieties together. The Bartlett produces well in valley locations when planted alone but in the foothill districts requires cross-pollination.

Pears are usually planted from 22 to 26 feet apart. On deep, fertile soils the trees reach large size and heaviest yields are obtained when the trees are not too close. Pears, unlike other fruits, are best when ripened off the tree. They should therefore be picked before they begin to soften and laid away to ripen.

***Bartlett.** July-August. The pear of universal popularity, used extensively for fresh shipment, canning, and drying, being the only variety used for all three purposes. The fruit is of good size; yellow, sometimes with red blush, with flesh melting, juicy, and excellent in quality. The first important commercial variety to ripen. The tree is vigorous and productive. We recommend Winter Nelis as a pollinizer.

PEARS—On French Root

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
6 to 8 grade	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40	\$.35
4 to 6 grade	.50	.40	.35	.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Beurre Bosc.** September-October. A beautiful, long, tapering fruit, having yellow skin nearly covered with brown russeting. The flesh is sweet and buttery, and of fine quality. The trees reach large size and bear enormous crops. A popular home orchard sort, and also a good commercial shipper.

Beurre D'Anjou. October-November. A high quality pear of French origin which has gained important commercial rank in California. The fruit is prized because it keeps well in storage and is

marketed over a long period. More resistant to blight than any other high quality commercial variety.

***Beurre Hardy.** August-September. An excellent early fall pear which follows closely after Bartlett. The fruit is of large size, symmetrical and attractive. A fine shipper and many tons are exported to England and other countries each year. An important commercial variety and fine also for the home orchard. (Also on quince root at same price.)

THE OLD HOME BLIGHT RESISTANT PEAR

During recent years the use of Old Home budded on French root has greatly increased among commercial growers in districts where Pear Blight is prevalent. By its use a tree is formed with a smooth, straight trunk and lower limbs which are almost immune to blight. The Bartlett, or other desired variety, is then worked into these main limbs at four or five feet from the ground. We can furnish Old Home budded on French root at the same price as other pear trees. (The Old Home is not grown for its own fruit.)

THE DWARF BEURRE HARDY

Dwarf pears (on quince root) are easier to prune and harvest, and dwarfing induces earlier bearing. The quince root is also more blight resistant, and it thrives on heavy, adobe soils. Beurre Hardy is the only variety which makes a good union with the quince, and "double working" is necessary in order to have other varieties on quince.

*THE POPULAR WINTER NELIS

November-December. One of our latest pears and also one of our very best fruits in quality. Medium to large in size, having a yellow skin overlaid with brown russet. The flesh is juicy, sweet and rich. The variety is widely grown, being popular both as a commercial shipper and home orchard variety. In storage it is one of the best keepers and is marketed throughout the winter and spring months. The tree is exceedingly prolific. An excellent pollinizer for Bartlett.

***Doyenne du Comice.** October. One of the best fall pears and also one of the most important, commercially. The fruit is of good size, attractive, having a yellow skin usually with red blush. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet.

Easter Beurre. November. The fruit is large to very large, greenish in color and of fairly good quality when well ripened. It is highly prized for baking. The trees reach large size and bear unusually large crops. A good pollinizer for Winter Nelis. The latest and best keeping pear.

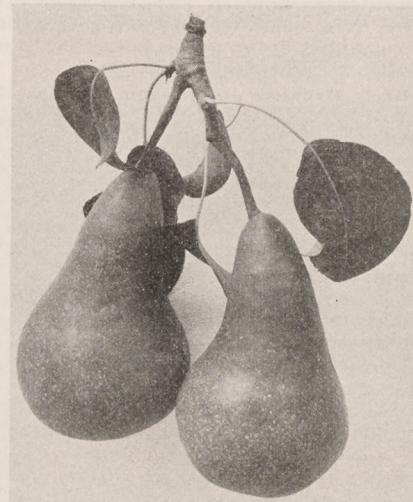
Forelle. (Trout Pear) October. A late fall variety used for commercial shipping. A beautiful, medium sized fruit, covered with conspicuous large dots, from whence it gets its name. The fruit is juicy and has a pleasant flavor.

Madeline. June-July. Our earliest pear and one of good quality. The fruit is medium in size and somewhat elongated. The skin is pale yellow with melting and juicy flesh.

***Seckel.** August. A beautiful, small fruit ripening during late summer. The flesh is exceptionally fine grained, sweet and buttery, and we consider it the finest eating pear in existence. Don't fail to have the Seckel pear in your home orchard.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

BEURRE BOSC—Handsome and Delicious



***Danas Hovey.** (Winter Seckel) November. The Seckel has long been known as a fruit without a peer in sweetness, flavor, and eating qualities. We are now also offering the Winter Seckel, which approaches the summer variety in these qualities. The fruit is medium in size, shapely, and the tree is a good bearer. It is a splendid addition to any family orchard.

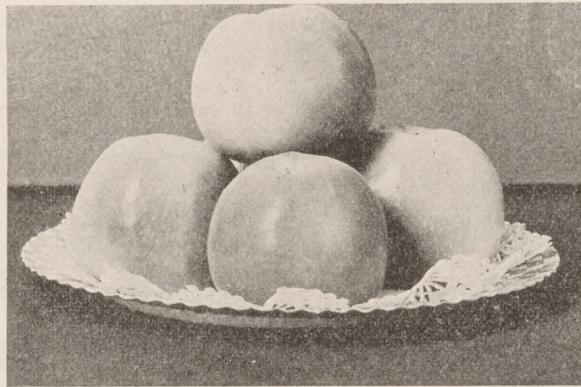
ROEDING'S QUALITY APPLE TREES

California is known the world over for its citrus fruits, peaches, prunes, walnuts, grapes, etc., but the fact that we are also a leading apple state is often overlooked. California ranks fifth in commercial apple production in the United States, and some of our mountain regions produce fruit second to none in quality.

When planting for the family orchard we urge our customers to select a half dozen varieties so you may have apples from early in July until the end of the year.

APPLES—On Apple Root

PRICE EACH	1	11	50	300
	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.60	\$.50	\$.45	\$.40
4 to 6 grade.....	.55	.45	.40	.35
3 to 4 grade.....	.50	.40	.35	.30
2 to 3 grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25



GRAVENSTEIN—This delicious summer apple is one of the best for the family orchard.

Arkansas Black. November-December. Fruit dark red; of good size; flesh firm, fair in quality; an excellent keeper and shipper. Tree large and vigorous. Should be cross-pollinated.

Blacktwig. Grown primarily as an understock upon which to topwork Yellow Newtown and other varieties. The tree is exceptionally vigorous, upright and spreading. The fruit is red in color, of good size and good quality. It ripens during late fall.

***Delicious.** October-November. Shipping and home use. All that its name implies, and one of the finest eating apples. Fruit large, uniquely ribbed at blossom end. Skin striped red. Tree a late bloomer and good pollinizer. One of the most widely grown apples in the United States. Cross pollination is recommended.

***Early Harvest.** July-August. An excellent early summer apple for home use. Fruit medium in size, pale yellow; flesh very white, tender, crisp, and of good quality for eating or culinary uses.

Esopus Spitzenberg. November. A popular variety for either commercial shipping or home use. Fruit large, red, uniform, very attractive. Flesh firm and crisp; fine flavor for eating; also well adapted for culinary use.

***Gravenstein.** July-August. Shipping and home use. The most popular and extensively grown summer apple in this state. Fruit medium to large; yellow, overlaid with broken stripes of red. Excellent quality. We recommend Richared Delicious as a pollinizer.

Jonathan. September-October. Commercial shipping and home use. A popular, medium-sized, red apple of very good quality. A fine general purpose apple and does well in nearly all apple sections. A good pollinizer.

***Red Astrachan.** July. Early home use and local markets. Fruit of fair size, red in color; of good quality for eating out

of hand or culinary use. Tree comes into bearing early and is a good cropper. Does well in the warm interior valleys.

***Red June.** July. Local market and home use. One of the earliest apples to ripen. Fruit small; skin deep red suffused with yellow; flesh white, tender, of pleasing flavor. Does well in the interior valleys.

Rome Beauty. October-November. Commercial shipping. A beautiful, large, red apple, highly prized for baking. Flesh white, of fairly good quality. Tree medium size, comes into bearing early; a late bloomer and especially valuable in mountain districts.

***Skinner's Seedling.** Late July-August. One of the finest eating and cooking apples. A large, light greenish apple, which ripens soon after Gravenstein. The flesh is very white, tender, crisp and delicious in flavor. Don't fail to plant Skinner's Seedling in your family orchard.

***Stayman Winesap.** November-December. Shipping and home use. A valuable red apple of excellent quality, which is increasing in popularity. Fruit of good size, flesh fine grained, very tender, crisp and juicy. An excellent choice for the home orchard. Should be cross pollinated.

White Astrachan. July. Local shipping and culinary use. Fruit very large; skin greenish white. Flesh rather coarse and decidedly acid, making it primarily a cooking apple. Does well in the interior valleys.

***White Winter Pearmain.** October-November. Shipping and home use. An old favorite of very good quality. Fruit of good size, oblong conic in shape; skin pale greenish, often with blush on exposed cheek. Thrives over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. We recommend cross-pollination.

Winter Banana. October-November. One of the most beautiful apples. Fruit large and shapely, a pale yellow with a decided red blush. Flesh crisp, tender, and of good quality. Tree comes into bearing early. Plant with another variety.

Yellow Bellflower. September-October. Shipping and home use. One of the best known early fall apples. Fruit large, oblong, ribbed; skin lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic. A good general purpose fall apple. Should be cross-pollinated.

***Yellow Newtown.** December. Commercial shipping and home use. California's supreme winter apple. Fruit large, with some russetting around stem. A long keeper of fine quality and an excellent variety for late winter use. Tree productive.

CRABABPLES

Prized for Jelly Making and Preserving Uses

Red Siberian. August. Fruit rather small. Skin overspread with bright red. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent. September. The best crabapple for general use. Fruit quite large, skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender and subacid.

Whitney. August. A handsome fruit and popular in local markets. Fruit large, greenish yellow, striped with red. Flesh crisp, juicy and of high quality.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh juicy, subacid, and of very good quality.

THE NEW SOLID RED APPLES

Blackjon. (Trade-mark Reg.) The Blackjon is a new strain of Jonathan—identical in shape, size, productiveness, etc., with common Jonathan, but colors a dark, even red, two weeks earlier. The introduction of Blackjon gives to the grower a much needed, solid red, early fall apple. The fruit is ready for market early in the fall when prices are at their best. As a pollinizer it is excellent—fully as good as Jonathan. We recommend it wherever Jonathan succeeds. (10¢ per tree higher.)

***Richared Delicious.** (Trade-mark Reg.) "The most beautiful apple in existence." In the Richared Delicious the grower is offered all the fine points of the popular Delicious, and in addition, a deep, solid red apple (no stripes) which colors two weeks earlier. In addition to its high color and fine keeping qualities, it has been thoroughly tested and found to be an excellent pollinizer for Gravenstein and other varieties.

(* Means varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

Don't Overlook the NECTARINE

New Uses Will Increase Demand

Many people do not realize that the nectarine is a mutation—or bud sport, of the peach, and is not a cross between a peach and some other fruit. The nectarine tree is identical with the peach tree and its climatic and cultural requirements are the same. Its smooth fuzzless skin, however, and distinctive and delicious flavor make it much sought after and popular wherever it is known.

We recommend the nectarine as one of the finest home orchard fruits. By planting the proper varieties you can have ripe nectarines from late June until September.

NECTARINES—On Peach Root

PRICE EACH	1	11	50	300
4 to 6 grade.....	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Boston. Late July-August. A freestone variety, popular for the home orchard and local markets. The fruit is nearly round, of good size, with a yellow skin overspread with a deep red blush. The flesh is yellow, separating readily from the pit.

***Early Rivers.** June. Our earliest nectarine, ripening two weeks before Gower. It is also one of the best flavored varieties and we recommend it highly for the home orchard. The fruit is medium in size and very attractive with a red blush. Flesh white; freestone.

***Gold Mine.** July. A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture introduced into the country from Australia six new nectarines as follows: Ansenne, Diamond Jubilee, Gold Mine, Muir Seedling, New Boy, Sure Crop. These six varieties are so much alike in all respects that it requires an expert to distinguish one from the other. We are offering the Gold Mine from this group and we do not feel that the propagation of more than one of these varieties is warranted.

The Gold Mine is a large, attractive fruit, delicious in flavor. The flesh is white with some red at the pit which is perfectly free. One of the best varieties for home canning as well as eating fresh. The tree is vigorous and produces well. We highly recommend it. (Also available in June Buds.)

Gower. July. A standard shipping nectarine, ripening a few days after Gold Mine. The fruit is extra large and one of the most beautiful of all nectarines. The flesh is white, freestone, and of good flavor. Very popular in the San Joaquin Valley. (Also available in June Buds.)

"CANNED NECTARINES —A New Industry"

Until recently, the entire commercial crop of nectarines was either shipped fresh or dried. For a number of years there has been an increasing belief that certain varieties would make a fine canned product. So last year, commercial canneries conducted extensive experiments canning the fruit. Their efforts were very successful and the trade at once recognized the possibilities of the canned nectarine. Every case packed was sold at a good price and buyers were calling for more.

We have always felt that this distinctive and popular fruit merited a larger place in the industry and now, with a "three-way" outlet, increased plantings should prove profitable. Victoria and Stanwick are the varieties used for canning.

JUNE BUDED TREES

We can supply many leading varieties of almonds, apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums and prunes in June Buds at the following prices:

PRICE EACH	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
3 to 4 grade.....	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30	\$.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20
18-in. to 24-in.....	.35	.27 1/2	.22 1/2	.17 1/2
12-in. to 18-in.....	.30	.25	.20	.15



"Roeding's Quality" Halford Cling Peach Trees only 18 months after planting. P. A. Miller Orchard, Modesto.

Lippiate Late. Late August. A large, yellow flesh, freestone, which ripens after most varieties are gone. The fruit is golden yellow with red cheek. The flesh is orange-yellow, firm and sweet. Makes a beautiful dried product.

New White. July. An old variety, formerly used largely for drying. A freestone with both the skin and flesh very light in color.

Quetta. Early August. A comparatively new variety which has proven to be an excellent shipping fruit. The fruit is extra large and beautiful in appearance, with its highly colored skin. The flesh is unusually firm and holds up very well in shipment. Clingstone.

***Stanwick.** August. For a number of years this has been California's leading nectarine. It is an excellent drying sort and is also used for shipping. Last year it was one of the principal varieties used for commercial canning. The fruit is very large, attractive in appearance, and of very good flavor. A perfect freestone with white flesh. The best all-around variety. (Also available in June Buds.)

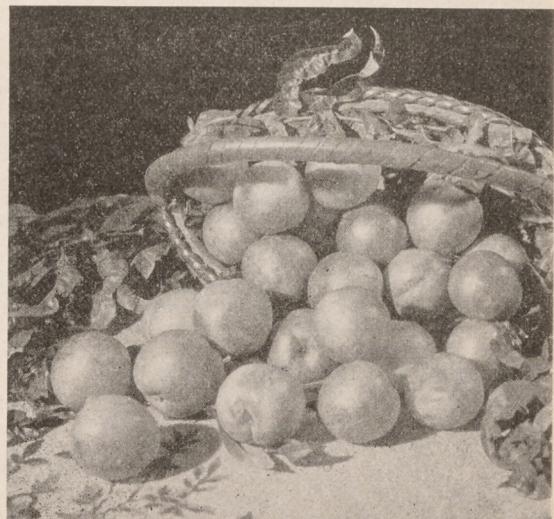
***Victoria.** Late August. If you want to enjoy the delectable nectarine flavor at its best we recommend the Victoria. A white flesh freestone with skin of deep red color. Used extensively for drying and to some extent for shipping. One of the very best in quality and should be in every home orchard.

QUANTITY RATES

When ordering deciduous fruit trees, the total number purchased determines which quantity rate applies. Thus, if one orders five apples, five peaches, and one pear tree, the "11 to 49" rate would be given on all. Almonds are also grouped with the above. Other nuts, however, are not included and one must purchase at least 11 walnuts, chestnuts, etc., to get this rate. Other separate groups are Grapevines, Citrus and sub-tropicals, Berry and Vegetable Plants.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

STANWICK NECTARINES
Fine for eating fresh, canning or drying





Roeding's Record Bearing P E A C H T R E E S

The peach is one of California's leading deciduous tree fruits, being grown successfully in many parts of the state. The trees bloom later than almonds and apricots and often succeed in locations too frosty for those fruits. Peach trees come into bearing early, often producing commercial crops the third year. Full bearing trees are enormous yielders—crops of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not uncommon.

The rich, sandy loams of the interior valleys are ideal for peach culture. The fruit likes a warm summer climate and ample moisture. The trees should be planted from 20 to 24 feet apart.

The planting of peaches at this time should prove a good investment. The production of drying peaches has been steadily declining and dried peach growers are almost certain to find a good demand for their product for many years to come. While the production of canning peaches is near the saturation point at this time, the majority of orchards in Sutter County and other districts are beginning to decline as a result of old age. It will take a large acreage of young trees coming on each year to replace those going out.

Peaches are the "fruit supreme" for the home orchard. By a proper selection of varieties one can have choice ripe peaches from early June until November, as well as the highest flavored sorts for home canning and pickling.

PEACHES—On Peach Root

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

FREESTONE VARIETIES

Alexander. June. One of the leading early shipping peaches. The fruit is of medium size, well colored and attractive. The flesh is greenish white; partially free.

Australian Saucer. July. One of the "Peen-to" peaches, especially adapted to southern California where many varieties do not thrive on account of their mild winters. The fruit is small and extremely flattened at the ends, giving it a distinctive appearance decidedly different from any other peach. The flesh is white, freestone, sweet, and of pleasing flavor.

Babcock. Early July. The new freestone, developed to meet the mild climate of southern California. It is not subject to prolonged dormancy and will bear a crop in the south every year. An attractive, white, freestone of good flavor.

***Briggs Red May.** June. An early peach of good quality similar to Alexander

PEACHES ON APRICOT ROOT

We offer peaches on apricot root for the benefit of those growers whose soil is infested with nematode. The apricot is highly resistant to nematode injury, and by its use, successful peach orchards can be developed in nematode infested soil. We offer the following varieties at no increase in price:

Early Imperial	Lovell
Elberta	Muir
J. H. Hale	

Left: This fine block of Paloro clings is part of the "Largest Cling Peach Orchard in the World." Owned by California Packing Corporation, Merced. The trees were supplied by us and planted in 1931. Such vigor and uniformity of growth is the result of high grade nursery stock and good care.

but better in flavor. The fruit is of medium size, of wonderful red color; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Partially free.

Curry Seedling. Late August. A splendid freestone which comes in late and is valuable in filling the gap between J. H. Hale and Salway. It is a yellow peach and ships well. The fruit is large and of very good quality.

***Early Crawford.** July. An old standard variety, unexcelled in flavor and often regarded as the standard of excellence in eating quality for a yellow freestone.

Bilyeu Late. October. An excellent white freestone ripening after nearly all other peaches are gone. It is a very nice eating peach and we recommend it as a fine home orchard variety to prolong the season.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. An early yellow freestone, resembling St. John and very similar to it. The fruit is medium size, with yellow skin overspread with an attractive blush. One of the best early peaches and is much sought after in the market.

***Elberta.** July. The most widely grown peach in the United States. A large, yellow freestone, fine grained and of fine quality. In California the Elberta is used extensively for both fresh shipment and drying. It is an extra heavy yielder with desirable tree characters. A fine home orchard variety for eating fresh or home canning.

Fay Elberta. July. A yellow freestone, somewhat similar to Elberta. It has a smaller pit and ripens a few days earlier. A good shipping variety.

Florence. Early June. A rather new early variety, ripening before Alexander. A medium sized, white, semi-cling. Popular as a shipping peach in early districts.

***Foster.** A yellow freestone similar to Early Crawford but superior to that variety in several respects. We recommend Foster as one of the finest peaches of all for the home orchard. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and delicious.

***Hale's Early.** Early July. A popular home orchard variety, also shipped to local markets. The fruit is of good size, skin splashed with a good deal of red, make it most attractive. The flesh is white, sweet and of very pleasing flavor.

Ideal. July. An attractive yellow freestone, ripening between Yellow St. John and Elberta. It is a high quality peach and ships well.

J. H. Hale. July. One of the most widely planted shipping peaches. The fruit is extra large, beautiful in appearance with a yellow skin overspread with deep crimson almost fuzzless. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, unusually firm. The best shipper yet introduced.

***Late Crawford.** August. One of our oldest varieties and still recommended as a fine home orchard peach. It ripens several weeks after Early Crawford; the best eating peach of its season.

Lovell. August. This variety is unique in that it may be used for drying, shipping fresh, or canning. We consider it one of the best drying peaches. The fruit sizes up well, is of good quality and has a "narrow" drying ratio. One of its outstanding merits is the vigor and high productivity of the tree. Widely planted in many districts.

Mayflower. Late May-June. Introduced by us as "The earliest peach known," and still holds that title. The fruit is of medium size; skin greenish white with red blush. The flesh is juicy, tender and partially free.

***Miller's Late.** November. California's latest commercial variety. A large, yellow freestone of very good quality, used for late shipments and for the home orchard.

JUNE BUDED PEACH TREES

In addition to the regular yearlings, we also offer the following peaches in June Buds. (For prices see page 63.)

Alexander	Mayflower
Babcock	Muir
Curry Seedling	Nectar
Early Imperial	(20c higher)
Elberta	Peak
Fay Elberta	Rio Oso Gem
Gaume	(5c higher)
Halford No. 2	Salway
J. H. Hale	Sims
Lovell	Tuscan

Muir. August. The peach that seems to have been "made to order" as a drying fruit. It is universally recognized as the finest dried peach the state produces. The fruit is extra large, clear yellow to the pit, with sweet flesh.

Rio Oso Gem. (Plant Patent No. 84.) A new, yellow freestone, ripening in August about two weeks after J. H. Hale. The fruit is extra large and beautiful in appearance, somewhat resembling the J. H. Hale. The flesh is yellow, sweet and good. (5c per tree higher.)

***Salway.** September. An old standard late freestone, still planted for shipping and often also used for drying. The

NECTAR PEACHES

Try them with cream for breakfast.



NECTAR

Plant Patent No. 86

A Sensational New Early Freestone

For years, peach growers have been searching for a freestone of good quality which will ripen before Yellow St. John. This year, we introduce the NECTAR, an outstanding early white flesh freestone of great promise.

The fruit ranges in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—outstanding when compared to any other early peach. The skin has a very small amount of fuzz, and is overspread with a mottled crimson blush—giving the fruit a striking and beautiful appearance. The flesh is sweet and delicious; delightful for eating out of hand or slicing. The tree is vigorous and bears heavily.

The fruit has been shipped to the Los Angeles market for the last five years. Its earliness, size, beauty and flavor immediately placed it in A CLASS BY ITSELF. Buyers have consistently paid 50% more for NECTARS than for other early peaches.

It will be years before there are enough NECTARS to supply the demand. Be among the first to "cash in" on this wonderful new peach.

Available season 1935-36 in June Buds only. Price: 20c per tree higher than standard June Bud varieties. (Given on page 63.) SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION ON BACK COVER.

fruit is large, flesh yellow and of good quality.

***Strawberry Free.** July. An especially good, white flesh freestone for the home orchard. Fruit medium to large with light colored skin blushed on one side. The flesh is sweet, very tender, juicy and rich.

Triumph. June. The earliest, yellow flesh peach. The fruit is medium to large with dark reddish skin. The flesh is fair in quality and semi-free at the pit.

***Yellow St. John.** Early July. Recognized everywhere as the highest quality early peach. The fruit is medium in size, roundish, and well colored. The yellow flesh, besides being of fine eating quality and free at the pit, is unusually firm and the fruit is an excellent shipper.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

Gaume. Middle to Late August. One of our leading "late midsummer" canning varieties and popular in all cling peach districts. This variety has nearly all the attributes of a desirable canning cling, being large in size with flesh of clear yellow and having a small pit. The tree is vigorous and productive.

Halford (No. 2). Late August. One of the newer clings which has become exceedingly popular among growers on account of its high productivity, and fine quality of the fruit. It follows most of the other clings in ripening and is in demand among canners. For most districts this is undoubtedly one of the best clings to plant today.

***Heath.** September. The standard of excellence for a white flesh cling. The fruit is large, beautifully blushed, and fragrant. The creamy white flesh is fine grained, sweet and of exquisite flavor. Regarded by many as the best peach for home canning and pickling.

***Indian Blood.** August. A clingstone with deep red flesh. Popular for home pickling and other culinary uses.

Johnson. Early August. A fine, yellow, canning cling. It is an extra heavy bearer and produces fruit of high quality.

Levi Late (Henrietta Cling). September. This variety is in demand as a

shipping peach. It is yellow flesh, attractive in appearance, and holds up well in shipment.

***McKevitt.** August. A fine, large, white cling, similar to White Heath but ripening earlier. Popular among home canners as many people prefer the flavor of white peaches.

Paloro. Early August. The leading "early midsummer" cling, widely grown in all cling peach districts. The fruit attains large size and possesses a clear yellow, fine grained flesh. The tree is a good grower and producer.

Peak. Early August. Very similar to Paloro but ripening about four days later. A very desirable canning cling and widely planted.

Phillips. September. Formerly the leading canning cling but now being replaced by midsummer varieties. It is a fine, large, clear, yellow fruit, with firm, fine grained flesh of good flavor. Preferred by many for the home orchard.

Red Bird. An early shipping cling which has been quite widely planted because of its beautiful appearance and unusual shipping qualities. Flesh white, very firm.

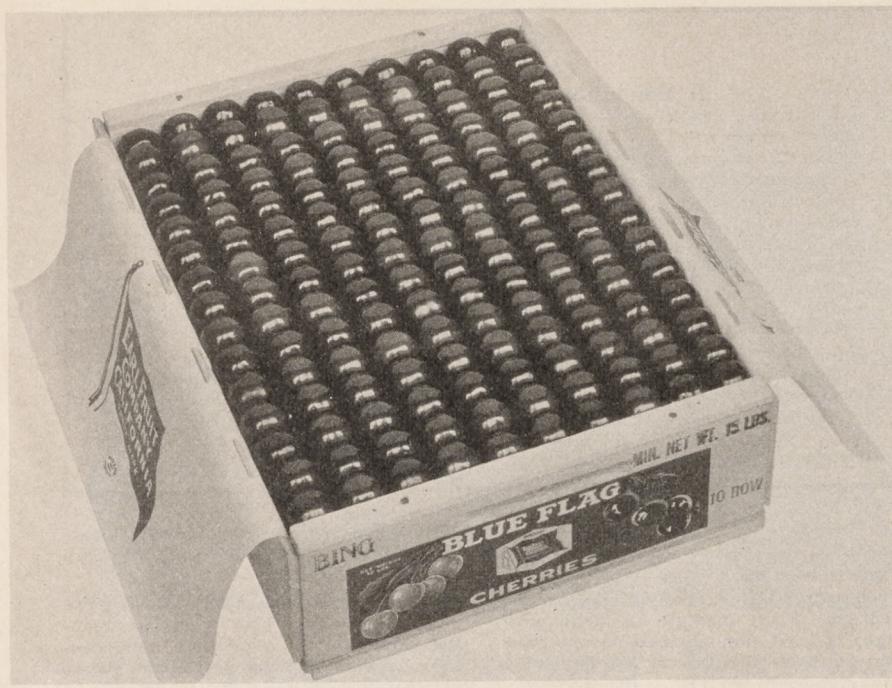
***Seller's Orange.** August. One of the largest peaches in existence and in demand by home canners. It has fine flavor, and although not canned commercially, it is a very good home orchard peach.

***Sims.** August. A large, clear yellow clingstone, which produces fine crops and is an excellent commercial canning peach. Recommended both for commercial production and home canning.

***Strawberry Cling.** September. Another white flesh cling of beautiful color and exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for home canning and in much demand wherever it is known.

***Tuscan.** July. The earliest canning cling to ripen. It is now being superseded by the midsummers. The fruit is of good size and very attractive in appearance. The flesh is yellow, turning red toward the pit. A good shipping peach. The flavor is very pleasing and we also recommend it for home canning.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.



Plant Roeding's Quality CHERRY TREES

Well located cherry orchards, over a period of years, have been among the most profitable of all California fruits. The trees are enormous bearers and California cherries are in demand throughout the country. The best cherry districts are those not too far from the coast where the summer climate is tempered by coastal influence. Choose deep, well drained loam soils for this fruit.

On rich soils, the trees attain large size and should be planted from 28 to 32 feet apart. All sweet cherries require cross-pollination in order to set satisfactory crops. Black Tartarian and Black Republican (Lewelling) are the best pollinizers for most varieties. Sour cherries do not require cross-pollination.

We take a great deal of pride in our cherry trees, going to no end of trouble to select our budwood from the very best orchards which can be located.

Be sure to have some cherry trees in your family orchard. They are the first tree fruit to ripen and there is nothing more appreciated by all the family than ripe, sweet cherries.

CHERRIES

On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
6 to 8 grade	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40	\$.35
4 to 6 grade	.50	.40	.35	.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

Bing. June. Our finest shipping cherry and also a good home orchard variety. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, with a smooth, glossy skin; deep maroon, verging to black in color. The flesh is very firm, meaty and of fine flavor. The tree is productive and the Bing is popular wherever cherries are grown.

***Black Tartarian.** Late May. The most widely grown early variety and its popularity is well deserved. The fruit is black, of good size, and one of the finest of all in flavor. It is also a fine pollinator for other cherries. The orchard from which we select our buds produces extra large fruit.

Burbank. May. One of the real early varieties. The fruit is large, a dark red in color and rather soft. The quality is good. The tree is large and vigorous, with dark, dense foliage.

***Centennial.** June. We have added this variety to our list because it is unusually fine for eating fresh. The fruit is light in color, somewhat resembling the Royal Anne and has a beautiful red blush. Most people who have eaten it prefer it to any other cherry as the flesh is crisp and unusually sweet.

Chapman. April. While the Chapman is not the earliest cherry in existence, it is the earliest good cherry and we recommend it for early shipping districts. It is a medium large, black cherry of very good flavor.

***Lambert.** Late June. This is our latest cherry and it is popular in late districts where a late ripening variety is valuable to prolong the cherry season. A beautiful dark red cherry of wonderful size.

These extra large Bings packed out 10 rows in a Campbell lug. Pedigreed nursery stock, plus good care produces fruit like this.

For eating we think it is one of the best as the flesh is meaty, sweet, and of fine flavor.

Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon). June. The fruit is black, medium size and very firm. The flesh is sweet and of good flavor. It ripens right after Bing and holds up in shipment better than any other variety. The trees are enormous producers. Lewelling is one of the best pollinizers and a few trees here and there in the orchard will increase production of your other cherries.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Anne) June. The canning cherry supreme. The fruit is large, light amber in color, suffused with red. The quality is fine and this variety is the only one used for commercial canning in California. It is also fine for the home orchard. The tree attains large size and bears enormous crops. We have seen old giant Royal Anne trees that actually produce more than one ton of fruit during favorable years.

Early Rivers. April-Early May. For several years there has been an insistent demand for this new early cherry so we have added it to our list. It is a black cherry of the Tartarian type and ripens right after Chapman. A profitable variety in early districts.

SOUR CHERRIES

Are Fine for Pies and Culinary Uses

Sour cherries do well in nearly all parts of the state. The trees are enormous bearers.

Early Richmond. May. The earliest sour cherry. Very popular for culinary uses among housewives everywhere. The fruit is of medium size, dark red; juicy. Tree of spreading and drooping habit.

English Morello. June. The standard late, red-juice, sour cherry, and one of the best. Excellent for canning and culinary uses. The fruit is medium large, dark red, becoming almost black as it ripens.

LAMBERT CHERRIES

The Lambert ripens late, after most cherries are gone and is fine to prolong the season of this delicious fruit.



ROEDING'S QUALITY APRICOT TREES

The apricot is another of California's distinctive fruits as commercial production in the United States is confined almost altogether to this state. The fruit has a "three-way" outlet, and during recent years about 76% of California's commercial production has been dried, 14% canned, and 10% shipped fresh.

The fruit thrives over a wide range of climatic conditions and is an important crop in many localities in northern and southern California, both along the coast and in the interior. Fruit of the highest quality is produced along the coast but the interior valleys have the advantage of ripening their fruit about a month earlier.

Apricot, peach and Myrobalan plum are all used as rootstocks for the apricot, thus adapting it to a wide range of soil and moisture conditions. The apricot root leads in popularity in the Santa Clara and San Joaquin Valleys on account of its partial resistance to the Peach Root Borer in the Santa Clara Valley, and its high resistance to nematode injury in the San Joaquin Valley. The apricot is probably the best root for medium textured soils of normal moisture supply but it does not stand drought as well as the peach root, nor does it tolerate heavy, wet soils as well as the Myrobalan.

All varieties are self-fruitful and hence do not require cross-pollination. Apricots develop into large spreading trees and on good land should be planted from 25 to 30 feet apart.

A few apricot trees are a splendid addition to any family orchard. Any who have eaten a ripe Moorpark, fresh off the tree, agree that he who can grow these in his own garden is indeed fortunate. Apricot pie is a favorite and apricot jam is relished by the whole family throughout the year.

APRICOTS—On Apricot, Peach and Myrobalan Roots

(Myrobalan Root 5c per tree higher)

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Blenheim.** California's leading apricot and its popularity is well deserved. The fruit is large, of good form, attractive in appearance and excellent in quality. It is used for canning, drying and fresh shipment. Besides the merits of the fruit itself, the Blenheim is one of the heaviest and most consistent producers of all apricots. The flesh is fine grained, melting, and it makes an excellent home orchard variety for either eating fresh or canning.

Derby Royal. Early June. The best early shipping apricot, well thought of in the Winters and other early districts. The fruit is of good size, very sweet, and firm enough to ship well. The flesh is somewhat lighter in color than the Royal, and it clings slightly at the pit. Ripens a week earlier than Royal. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

***Hemskirke.** July. A fine, large apricot of attractive appearance and excellent flavor. Not recommended for interior valleys but it is a fine home orchard variety in coastal districts and also valuable for drying. It approaches the famous Moorpark in quality and flavor and excels that variety in production. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

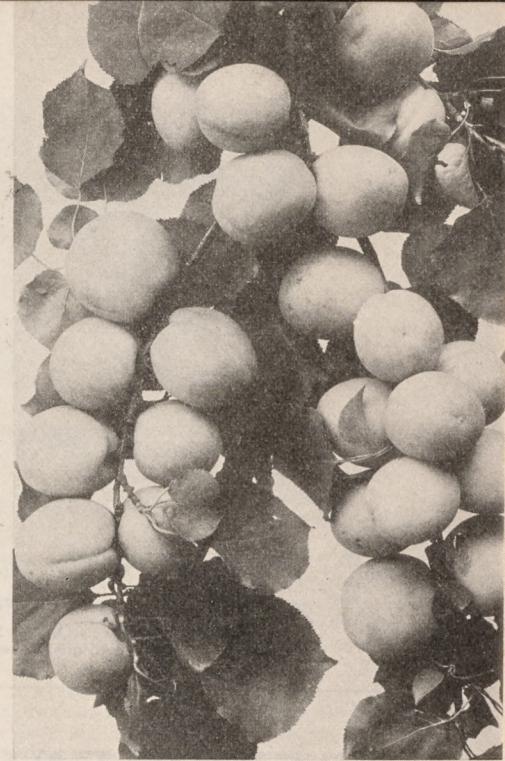
***Moorpark.** July. Considered by most people to be the most highly flavored and delicious of all apricots. The fruit is extra large, roundish, and of deep apricot color. As well as being unexcelled for eating fresh the dried Moorpark commands a premium over all

other varieties. Not recommended for the interior valleys on account of shy bearing. (Apricot and peach roots only).

Newcastle Early. May-Early June. One of the earliest of all apricots. Used for shipping and recommended for early districts where it ripens as much as 25 days before Royal. The fruit is of medium size, good color and fair in quality. (On peach and apricot roots only.)

Routiers Peach. June. A very large, handsome variety, popular in the interior valleys as a home orchard fruit. The flesh is juicy, rich and of fine flavor. (On apricot root only.)

Royal. June. Very similar to Blenheim but the strain we propagate is several days earlier than Blenheim. California's leading shipping apricot and also used extensively for canning and drying. It succeeds in nearly all districts and is probably unexcelled as a general purpose variety.



LOSSE BLENHEIM APRICOTS
Quality Fruit from Quality Trees

***Smyrna.** June. This variety was introduced into California from Smyrna in 1901 by the late George C. Roeding, Sr. The fruit is large and very light in color; extra sweet and delicious in flavor. Excellent for the family orchard. (On apricot root only.)

Tilton. July. The leading commercial variety in the San Joaquin Valley and the last apricot to ripen. The fruit is extremely large and highly colored. Used extensively for drying, canning and fresh shipment. Not recommended for coastal districts.

JUNE BUDDED APRICOTS

We can also supply Blenheim, Royal and Tilton in June Budded trees (on peach root). For prices, see page 63.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

THE BLENHEIM AND ROYAL APRICOTS

The Blenheim and Royal apricots are so similar that many horticulturists consider them to be the same. We have studied these varieties closely and find that a number of different strains exist among them—which further confuse their identity.

We believe the Losse strain of Blenheim, originating in the Santa Clara Valley, is the best commercial strain of Blenheim in existence. The fruit is of large size, excellent quality, and is noted for its heavy production. We therefore propagate this strain exclusively and **guarantee our customers the genuine Losse Blenheim.**

We find the Royal is preferred to the Blenheim in southern California and in early shipping districts. Since many Royal orchards are planted for fresh shipment, it is of utmost importance to have an early ripening strain. Following out our policy of sparing no trouble or expense to propagate from the best strains obtainable, we secure our Royal budwood from one of the outstanding Royal orchards in the famous Winters early apricot district. The orchard from which we propagate ripens its fruit extremely early and has a consistent production record.



THE GARDEN HIGHWAY PROJECT, SUTTER COUNTY

Block of Roeding's Quality Sims Peach Trees, *Six Months* after planting. To get results like this you must start with uniform high quality nursery stock. This interesting land development project, after wide experience, depends upon our trees for real satisfaction.

EXPERIENCED GROWERS CHOOSE Roeding's Quality PRUNE TREES

Prunes are grown successfully in many different parts of California. The climate of our coastal valleys is most ideally adapted to their culture and here they are a major crop, but many parts of the great interior produce a very good quality product.

Prunes like a long growing season of moderately warm, clear weather. The prune does not bloom as early as many fruits, however, and can be safely planted in some locations too frosty for almonds or apricots.

Prune growers have a wide choice of rootstocks. Myrobalan, peach and almond roots adapt the trees to a variety of soils. Myrobalan should be used for clay loam soils, or those of heavier texture—especially if ample moisture is available. Myrobalan root will also stand excessive moisture well and should always be used in soils which are apt to be excessively wet during the winter. Peach and almond roots are less tolerant of too much moisture but will stand drought somewhat better than Myrobalan. The almond root is particularly valuable in soils of low moisture holding capacity, such as gravelly loams.

The French Improved, Coates 1418 (XX French), and Sugar varieties are self-fruitful, but the others require cross pollination to produce well. Any two varieties may be planted together. Plant prune trees from 22 to 28 feet apart.

When purchasing prune trees, especially the French Improved (California's leading variety), give especial attention to the source of budwood. Keep in mind that the price paid by packers for the fruit is based upon its size. While differences in size are often due to cultural and climatic conditions, we are convinced, after a careful inspection of many orchards, that distinct strains of the French prune exist. We select our prune budwood from one of the outstanding orchards of the Santa Clara Valley—an orchard which consistently produces heavy yields of fruit well above average in size. When you buy "Roeding's Quality Prune Trees" you are getting pedigreed trees with a definite record of production behind them.

PRUNES—On Myrobalan, Peach and Almond Roots

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
6 to 8 grade	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40	\$.35
4 to 6 grade	.50	.40	.35	.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Burton.** August-September. An extra large prune especially valuable for fancy packing. The fruit is sweet and of good quality. It is also nice for eating when picked fresh from the trees and we recommend it for the family

orchard. A good pollinizer. (On almond and Myrobalan roots.)

Coates 1418 (XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga). This might be described as the prune of many names as each of the foregoing is used in some localities to designate it. It was introduced about fifteen years ago as a superior variety to the French. Its popularity has gradually been increasing ever since its introduction and growers have found that it consistently runs to larger sizes. It is second in popularity only to the French Improved.

***French Improved.** August-September. By far the leading prune in California and unexcelled in quality. The fruit is of medium size, dark blue, with tender skin, and flesh of fine texture; rich and sugary. The tree is vigorous and very productive. Very similar to the old French Petite d'Agen, but runs to larger sizes. **Yearling trees available on Myrobalan, peach and almond roots.** Also June Budded trees on peach root. For June Bud prices, see page 63.

***Imperial Epineuse.** (Imperial) August-September. One of the largest prunes and also of very good quality. Its distribution is not as wide as most of the other varieties as it is inclined to shy bearing in some sections. Where it does well, however, it is a profitable variety as its fruit always brings a substantial premium over smaller sorts. Should always be planted with another variety for cross-pollination.

Robe de Sergeant. August-September. A medium sized prune particularly adapted to the interior valleys. The fruit is oval, very dark in color, with a light greenish yellow flesh of distinctive flavor. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Standard. August. A large, dark purple fruit which is used for both fresh shipment and drying. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. August. The earliest prune to ripen. Used for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is extra large, oval, dark purple. The flesh is sweet though not so high in quality as some of the others. Popular in the interior valleys as well as in coastal districts. The trees bear enormous crops.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

PLUM TREES

ON MYROBALAN, PEACH, AND APRICOT ROOTS

Plums do well over a wide area and there is scarcely a county which does not possess thriving trees of this popular fruit. Plums may be divided into two general classes, viz., the Japanese and European sorts. The European varieties also include the prunes—a prune simply being a plum which, due to the sweet character of the flesh, is commonly used for drying.

Plums are grown chiefly on peach and Myrobalan roots. The nematode resistant apricot root is recommended for those soils infested with this pest. Most varieties require cross-pollination for maximum crops. The Japanese and European varieties will usually not cross-pollinate one another and two or more varieties of the same type should therefore be planted together.

The great majority of plums grown in California are shipped fresh throughout the country, as well as exported to foreign countries. A few varieties are canned, and many, on account of their high quality, are splendid for the home orchard. Plant plums from 22 to 28 feet apart.

PLUMS

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Bayay's Green Gage.** (European) July. A medium sized plum, sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular for the home orchard and used extensively for home canning.

***Beauty.** (Japanese) June. The earliest important commercial variety. Medium to large; heart shaped and a beautiful crimson. The flesh is of good flavor and firm enough to ship well. (On Myrobalan, peach and apricot roots.)

Becky Smith. (Japanese) August. The fruit is of good size, roundish; attractive yellowish red. The flesh is firm, having excellent shipping qualities as well as good flavor. The fruit ripens after most Japanese varieties and hangs on the tree well. (On Myrobalan, peach and apricot roots.)

Burbank. (Japanese) Late June. The fruit is of good size, almost round, yellow mottled with red. The flesh is sweet and of good flavor. (On Myrobalan and peach roots.)

***Climax.** (Japanese) Middle June. One of the finest of all eating plums. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, cherry red; very attractive. The flesh is sweet, juicy and rich. Does not require cross pollination. The trees bear heavily at an early age and we consider it one of the best plums for the home orchard.

***Damson.** (European) August. A tart plum, very popular in the home orchard for culinary uses, as it makes fine jams. The fruit is small, dark purple, with a heavy bloom. Very productive.

Duarte. (Japanese) July. A blood red plum which has gained wide favor as a shipping fruit. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, with a red skin and deep, blood-red, firm flesh. The fruit is sweet and of very good quality for eating. Productive. (On peach and Myrobalan roots.)

***Formosa.** (Japanese) June. An excellent early fruit for shipping or the home orchard. Fruit large and oval, becoming cherry red and very attractive as it ripens. The flesh is sweet with flavor somewhat resembling the apricot. Tree thrifty and attains large size.

Gaviota. (Japanese) July. A large, attractive shipping plum, deep red when fully ripe. Flesh sweet and of good

quality. Ships well and can be harvested over a long period. (On peach root only.)

Giant. (European) August. A large dark-blue plum of good quality which ships well. The fruit is slightly necked and resembles a large prune. One of the best pollinizers for President.

***Hungarian (Pond).** (European) August. A very large, oval plum, beautiful reddish purple in color. The fruit is fine for eating and is one of the best European plums for the home orchard. Also widely used as a commercial shipper. (On Myrobalan and peach roots.)

JUNE BUDDED PLUMS

We can also supply Santa Rosa and Satsuma on peach root in June Budded trees, and Beauty on apricot root. For June Bud prices, see page 63.

Jefferson. (European) August. California's leading canning plum. While other varieties are still canned the Jefferson is the only one recommended for new plantings. The ripe fruit is a light greenish yellow, sometimes with red blush; oval in shape and of sweet flavor. (On Myrobalan root only.)

***Leib's Blood Red.** (Japanese) Early July. An excellent blood plum recently introduced by us. The fruit is large, slightly oval, and a beautiful dark red. The flesh is a deep blood red, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Freestone, with a small pit. An excellent variety for the home orchard and also recommend it for trial commercial plantings. (On peach root only.)

***Kelsey Japan.** (Japanese) August. A fine shipping fruit and also one of the very best eating plums. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, with a pointed apex, becoming an attractive red when fully ripe. It hangs on the tree well and can be picked over a long period. (On Myrobalan, peach and apricot roots.)

Late Santa Rosa. (Japanese) August. A new variety, apparently originating as a bud sport of the Santa Rosa. It resembles that variety but ripens late. The fruit is firm and carries well and it will probably be of considerable value in extending the plum season. (On Myrobalan and peach roots.)

President. (European) September. The best late shipping plum. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color, and

most attractive. It holds up exceptionally well in shipment and during recent years has been one of our best money-makers. (On peach and Myrobalan roots.)

Santa Rosa. (Japanese) Late June. One of California's leading shipping plums, having large size, beautiful color, firmness and good eating qualities. The fruit is reddish in color, juicy, and of pleasant sprightly flavor. An upright, vigorous grower and very productive. (On Myrobalan, peach and apricot roots.)

***Satsuma.** (Japanese) August. One of the older Japanese plums which is still a favorite among home orchardists. The flesh is a deep blood red, in great favor for jams, etc. Also of good quality for eating fresh. (On Myrobalan and peach roots.)

Sharkey. (Japanese) July. One of the newer varieties which has been gaining favor on account of attractive prices. The fruit somewhat resembles Burbank, with firm flesh of fine shipping qualities. (On peach root only.)

***Tragedy.** (European) July. Our earliest European plum. The large, dark blue, oval fruit is a favorite in most markets. Many people prefer the European plums on account of their sweeter flesh and the Tragedy is one of the best in this respect. (On peach and Myrobalan roots.)

Wickson. (Japanese) July. One of the best known varieties. The fruit is of fine large size, heart-shaped, and a light straw color when ready for shipment, with firm flesh. When thoroughly ripe it turns a beautiful cherry red and the flesh becomes juicy with a delightful sprightly flavor. (On Myrobalan and peach roots.)

Yellow Egg. (European) August. A beautiful plum of large size, oval, and a golden yellow. The flesh is firm, juicy, becoming sweet when fully ripe. Tree large and productive. Popular among home orchardists and also used for commercial canning. (On Myrobalan root only.)

JEFFERSON PLUMS

Unexcelled for Canning



THREE VARIETIES ON ONE TREE

This year, with a number of our most popular fruits, we offer in limited quantities three varieties already grafted on one tree. These trees are fine for small families who use only a moderate quantity of any one variety. They are also valuable for those whose space is limited but who want to grow enough different kinds of fruit in their gardens to provide a long picking season. Thus, if one wants three kinds of peaches ripening over a period of several months but has space for only one tree, our multiple budded trees will solve your problem perfectly. The following list comprises only choice home orchard varieties.

Price \$3.00 Each

PEACHES Budded on one tree: Hale's Early, Elberta, Foster.

NECTARINES Budded on one tree: Gower, Stanwick, Victoria.

APRICOTS Budded on one tree: Blenheim, Hemskirke, Moorpark.

PLUMS Budded on one tree: Climax, Leib's Blood Red, Kelsey.

CHERRIES Budded on one tree: Black Tartarian, Bing, Lambert.

FIGS

Figs, as well as being a most popular home orchard fruit, are grown extensively for commercial drying, canning and preserving, and fresh shipment. We have varieties which are especially adapted for coastal districts as well as those which thrive best in the interior. By a proper choice of varieties you can enjoy fine fresh figs of your own production in almost any part of the state.

Mature fig trees will stand a winter temperature down to about 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Young trees, however, are very tender and must be wrapped each winter. Figs are easy to grow after being established. They require very little pruning and no spraying. The trees will endure drought but ample irrigation will pay—in faster growth and better crops. Caution: The roots of fig tree nursery stock are very susceptible to drying out during moving and transplanting. They should be kept covered with moist material at all times.

Calimyrna. (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig of commerce. Undoubtedly the finest fig of all, either for eating fresh, or dried. It also makes a fine canned fruit. The fruit is extra large, with lemon yellow skin when ripe. The pulp is light amber, sweet and rich. Regarded by many as one of the finest of all fruits. This variety must be caprifled, or pollinized, by use of the fig wasp, which dwells in the caprifig. Recommended only for warmer sections.

CAPRIFIGS (Non-edible)

These are the male figs which furnish the pollen for fertilizing the Calimyrna

through the aid of the fig wasp, which lives and breeds in the caprifig. Without the use of Caprifigs, the Calimyrna fig will not bear. **Varieties: Roeding No. 1, Roeding No. 3, Stanford.**

Note: The Calimyrna fig is the only variety requiring pollination, and hence all the following varieties mature without caprification.

Duro Black. A large black fig which does well in coastal sections. It produces two distinct crops, the first ripening in June. Popular for home orchards and local markets.

***Kadota.** August-September. The leading canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit medium size, light green in color. Pulp sweet as honey and of good quality. Practically seedless. Tree bears when very young.

***Mission.** (California Black). Introduced by the Mission Fathers. The oldest and best all-purpose fig. A large spreading tree and certain bearer of two distinct crops. Fruit medium to large, dark purple to black in color; excellent in quality.

White Adriatic. August. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit medium large, white; pulp reddish and of good quality. The tree is a heavy producer and easy to grow.

***White Genoa.** Undoubtedly the best fig for coastal districts as it develops to better quality than other figs in cool climates and also bears better than other figs under these conditions. A large, pear-shaped fruit with light yellowish skin, and amber pulp of very good quality. Bears two crops. Not recommended for interior valleys.

POMEGRANATES AND FIGS

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

Pomegranates

Wonderful. This is the leading variety and the only one which has attained commercial rank. The fruit is larger, of higher color, and ships better than any other variety. Pomegranates are fine for decorative purposes in the late fall and their juice makes a delightful and invigorating drink. The plant is also one of our most ornamental deciduous fruit trees. It is a tree-like shrub, with attractive light green foliage, brilliant scarlet flowers, and extremely large crimson fruit. The tree does well in nearly all parts of the state and the best fruit is produced in the warmer regions.

ASPARAGUS

White asparagus is produced by ridging the soil above the plants so the shoots will be kept below ground. Plant the crowns in rows about six feet apart with the plants 24 inches apart in the row. They should be set from eight to ten inches deep. They are first covered with only two or three inches of soil and more soil is gradually added as the shoots begin to grow. Do not cut the shoots the first year.

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
	Plants	Plants	More
Price Each.....	\$.03	\$.02½	\$.02

Mary Washington. The leading commercial variety grown today. Produces large, vigorous, uniform shoots of very good quality. Highly rust resistant.

Palmetto. A variety quite resistant to rust and adapted to nearly all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.

QUINCES

Quinces are universally popular for jelly making and preserves. They are one of the easiest fruits to grow and do well up and down the coast as well as throughout the interior. The trees are tremendous bearers and one or two trees will bear enough fruit for jelly throughout the year. The fruit ripens in September.

QUINCES—On Quince Root

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade	.40	.30	.25	.20

Apple or Orange. The most popular variety, and a fine all-round sort. It is medium in size, apple shaped, and a fine orange-yellow when ripe. The flesh is

fine grained and of high quality. Productive.

Pineapple. Fruit large, smooth, globular in shape; of high quality with unsurpassed pineapple flavor. Becoming very popular as a commercial shipper.

Smyrna. A quince of extra large size, as well as possessing fine flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. The flesh is tender and highly perfumed.

BERRIES

For Pleasure and Profit

What is nicer for the home garden than a berry patch. They have the advantage of coming into bearing sooner than most fruits and certainly nothing is more relished than big, ripe, luscious berries.

We offer hardy, well grown berry plants, and can supply practically all commercial and home garden varieties. Berries leaf out earlier in the spring than fruit trees and should be planted during January or February if possible. All our berry and vegetable plants are postpaid within the fourth zone if shipped by Parcels Post. The total number of berry or vegetable plants purchased (except strawberries) determines which quantity rate applies. In other words, all bush berries and vegetable plants may be grouped together, but strawberries are considered separately.

Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants

Gooseberries, Loganberries,

Youngberries

1	11	50
to 10	to 49	to 499

Price Each..... \$.15 \$.12½ \$.10

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. A nice berry for the home garden, as the smooth canes make it easy to handle and harvest. The fruit is very large, with small seeds and handsome jet black in color. Sweet and pleasant in flavor.

Mammoth. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Fruit very large, handsome jet black, sweet and good. The berries are almost identical with Cory Thornless. The vine differs from that variety by having thorns and producing more heavily.

Himalaya. A blackberry having many points to commend it. It bears enormous crops with fruit ripening from July until October—the longest season of any blackberry. The plants are unusually long lived and get along with less water than other berries. The fruit is medium size, roundish, juicy, with very good flavor.

Kosmo (New) (Plant Patent No. 39). A very promising blackberry, somewhat resembling Mammoth but better in quality—sweeter, with fewer seeds, and probably the finest quality blackberry in existence. Bears well and appears to be particularly adapted to the interior. **Price 5c higher per plant.**

Of comparative recent introduction but has been gaining in popularity so fast it is now one of our most important berries, both in the home garden and commercially. The fruit is large, reddish black, with rich pleasing flavor. The seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous, prolific, with few thorns which makes picking very easy; trailing in habit. It is easy to grow, thrives almost everywhere and we highly recommend it.

LOGANBERRY

Thrives in nearly all sections in California. The fruit is large, dark red; sub-acid in flavor. Ships well. Highly prized for canning, jams, and jellies.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. The best general purpose dewberry. The berries are large, black in color, sweet and delicious. A prolific bearer; ships well.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions and on the higher mountain plateaus. They sunburn easily and are not suited to the warm interior.

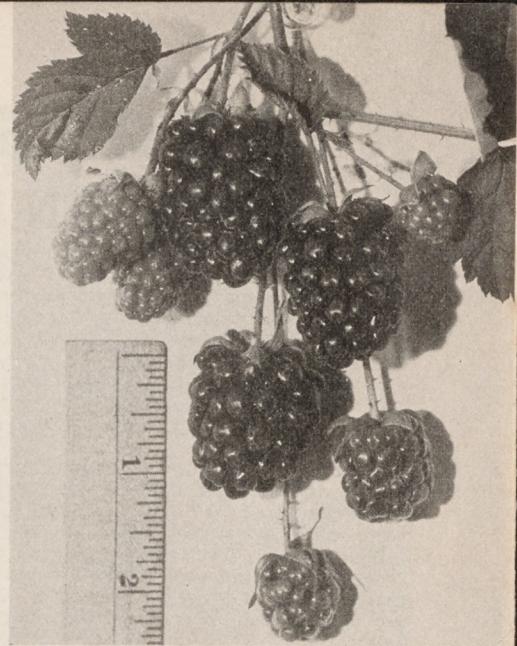
Cherry Currant. The leading variety in the San Francisco Bay region. The fruit is of good size and bright red in color. Productive.

Champion Gooseberry. Berries medium in size and of good quality. Free from mildew. The leading commercial variety in California.

THE REMARKABLE BOYSEN BERRY

Originated by Mr. Rudolph Boysen and introduced in 1934 the new Boysen Berry is proving the greatest berry sensation since the youngberry. The berries are extremely large—up to 1¼ inches in diameter and 1¾ inches long—at least half again larger than the youngberry. In color they are identical with youngberries but are more highly flavored and less seedy. They ship exceedingly well and for canning they are outstanding, being vastly superior to anything else. The vines are extra vigorous and exceedingly prolific, and it fruits the second year after planting. The fruiting season is about 10 days later than youngberries. Plant Boysen berries now while the supply of fruit is limited and you should find them the most profitable berry you have ever grown. They should be planted six to eight feet apart in rows (800 to 1,000 plants per acre) and trellised the second year.

PRICE—Heavy Transplants: 1 to 10, 30c each; 11 or more, 25c. **Rooted Tips:** \$20 per hundred. Write for prices for lots of more than 300 plants.



THE NEW BOYSEN BERRY

RASPBERRIES

1	11	50	
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 499

Red-raspberries \$.10 \$.08 \$.06

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

Cuthbert (Red). Our best home garden variety and also an important commercial sort, especially in southern California. The fruit is a deep red and of excellent quality. Mid-season.

Ranaree (St. Regis). The best commercial red raspberry for central California. The berries are bright red, medium in size, and firm. Has a very long ripening season and ships remarkably well.

Cumberland Black Cap. The leading black raspberry. The fruit is of fine appearance, tastes good, keeps well, and sells well. Every berry grower should have a few Blackcaps. (Priced the same as blackberries.)

STRAWBERRIES

Price

1 to 49 plants	\$.03 Each
50 to 49902 Each

500 to 999 (Banner) \$10.00 per M.

500 to 999 (Progressive) \$12.50 per M.

Write for prices on 1,000 or more plants.

Banner. The leading variety for both commercial planting and the home garden in territories near San Francisco Bay. The berry is a beautiful deep red; large, sweet and with fine flavor. The fruit is firm and ships well. It bears heavily over a long period and the plants are long lived.

Progressive Everbearing. The best so-called everbearing strawberry. Bears heavily for many months during the year. The fruit is medium in size, a deep red color, with good flavor. A good home garden sort.

ARTICHOKEs AND RHUBARB

1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
Plants	Plants	More

Price \$.20 \$.15 \$.12½

Globe Artichoke. The standard commercial variety. Buds should be harvested as soon as ready, to obtain a succession of crops.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb. A vigorous grower, producing large stalks during the entire winter.

NUT TREES-For Beauty and Income

ALMONDS

In the United States, California enjoys a monopoly on almond culture, as no other state produces this crop in commercial quantities. We believe almonds are always a good investment in favorable locations, because there is no sign of overproduction of this crop. The entire crop is consumed in this country every year, and a great many more imported annually from Spain and Italy. The cultural costs on almonds are less than with most tree crops. Good orchards produce from 1,000 pounds up to a ton of nuts per acre.

Almonds are early bloomers, and a comparatively frost-free location should be chosen for them unless one plans to practice orchard heating. They like a dry summer climate with considerable heat and are best suited to our interior valleys. The trees are grown on almond and peach roots. On almond root, the trees are unusually drought resistant and a large percentage of California orchards are unirrigated. The peach root will stand heavy soils and excessive moisture better than the almond, and is usually chosen when irrigation water is abundant. Regardless of the rootstock used, however, it is highly desirable to have water available so at least one thorough irrigation can be given during the summer. All varieties are self-unfruitful, so two or more varieties must be planted together to insure crops. Plant the trees from 24 to 30 feet apart.

Our almonds are second to none in quality, and we use the genuine bitter almond root.

ALMONDS—On Almond and Peach Roots

PRICE EACH	1	11	50	300
	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Drake's Seedling.** An important commercial variety grown in all almond districts. The nut is medium large, with a medium soft shell. The kernel is plump, and of very good flavor. Ripens later than most varieties. The tree is productive and of spreading type of growth. One of the best pollinizers.

I.X.L. A beautiful, large, shapely nut; one of the most attractive almonds in appearance. Shell soft; kernel sweet and of good quality. Tree a strong grower but a shy bearer in many sections.

Ne Plus Ultra. A popular commercial variety, producing heavy crops of large, elongated, soft shell nuts. The tree is large and vigorous and is the first to bloom in the spring.

***Nonpareil.** California's leading variety, and all plantings should consist of a large percentage of this kind. The nut is medium size, with a very thin "paper-shell." The kernel is long, plump, sweet, and of the best quality. The tree is a good grower and an excellent cropper. The nuts bring a substantial premium over any other variety in the market.

Peerless. A large shapely nut; smooth, bright and very handsome, with hard shell. Popular in the Sacramento Valley where it produces regular and heavy crops. An excellent pollinizer.

Texas Prolific. A rather small, hard-shell nut, well adapted for commercial cracking and used chiefly for that purpose. The variety is popular among growers because of its extra heavy bearing qualities and because it is one of the best pollinizers. The tree has an unusually upright habit of growth.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

WALNUTS

ON LEIB'S THREE-BLOOD ROYAL ROOT

We offer walnut trees of extra value, and planters are urged to see our trees and investigate this extra vigorous rootstock before purchasing. Leib's Three-Blood Royal root was originated after many years of careful breeding and selection. It is a black walnut hybrid, which is hardy, an exceptionally fast grower, deep rooted, and relatively resistant to disease. English walnuts on Leib's Three-Blood Royal root will grow faster, make larger trees, and produce heavier crops. Leib's Three-Blood Royal root is propagated only by the California Nursery Company.

Walnuts are deep-rooted trees, and a well-drained soil, at least six feet in depth, should be chosen for the walnut orchard. In order to produce high quality crops, irrigation water is needed in most sections. The trees grow to large size, and commercial orchards should never be planted closer than 40 feet apart. 50 to 60 feet each way is recommended on rich soils. Most varieties require from six to eight years to come into commercial production. The Payne variety bears much sooner than this.

A large portion of our English varieties are budded, rather than grafted, and the work is done from eight to twelve inches above the surface of the ground. Budded trees are usually preferred to grafted, on account of smoother and better union. It is important to have the bud inserted well above the surface of the ground, to avoid Oak Root Fungus, present in some soils. Caution: Do not plant our walnut trees too deep. They should be set at the same depth they stood in the nursery. This means the bud union should be left exposed several inches above the surface of the ground. Trees planted too deep will not thrive.

WALNUTS—On 3-Blood Royal Root

PRICE EACH	1	11	50	300
	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
8 to 10 grade.....		\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.25
6 to 8 grade.....		1.50	1.25	1.00
4 to 6 grade.....		1.25	1.00	.75

We can also supply northern California Black seedlings at the same price as almond trees.

Concord. A standard variety grown chiefly in Contra Costa County. The nuts are large, round and soft shelled, with rich, well-flavored and well-filled kernels. The trees are very prolific and come into bearing sooner than most varieties.

Eureka. A popular variety in northern California. The nuts are large, oblong, and of good appearance, with rather thick, well-sealed shells. Withstands handling well. A fine, large, upright tree. This is a good commercial variety and is also popular as a shade tree around the house.

Franquette. One of the most important commercial varieties, popular wherever the English walnut is grown. The nuts are large, handsome, rather conical in shape, with medium thin shells. The kernels are unusually light in color and of the best quality. The trees are large, vigorous, and the latest of all to bloom. On account of their late blooming habit, the crop is seldom destroyed by frost. While the Franquette does not bear as early as some, the strain propagated by us has a good record for early and heavy bearing. Cross-pollination should be practiced for heavier crops and we recommend the Frostfighter as a pollinizer.

Mayette. Large, roundish nuts, broad at base, with thin shell. The kernels are usually light in color and of very good quality. The tree blooms later than Payne but earlier than Franquette. A

A block of our walnut trees on Leib's Three-Blood Royal Root



WALNUTS ON WHITE ROOT

This season we offer a limited number of trees (Franquette only) on the English, or White root. These trees are in demand in sections troubled with Crown Rot disease, as it has been found that the White root is highly resistant. Our Three-Blood Royal root, however, is much more resistant to Oak Root Fungus, and is greatly to be preferred in Fungus infested soils.

good producer. We propagate the genuine strain known as "San Jose Mayette," which is the best producer of any Mayette.

Payne Seedling. A nut fully as large as Franquette, with a thin shell and kernel of very good quality. The outstanding merits of this variety are its heavy production and its extreme early bearing. A few nuts are often obtained the second year but, of course, several years are required for commercial crops. The tree does not grow as large as other varieties and it may be planted somewhat closer. An important commercial variety.

FILBERTS

Filberts are improved varieties of the old hazelnut which grows wild up and down the Pacific Coast. Filberts are extensively grown in Oregon, and experience is proving them to be well adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age, and often produce more than a ton to the acre at full bearing. There has always been a good commercial demand for filberts produced in this country. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted.

Price Each 1 to 10
3 to 4 ft. grade..... \$1.00

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick; kernel sweet and excellent. One of the heaviest producers.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinizer for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinizer for Barcelona and of medium production. Second only to Barcelona in desirability.

White Aveline. A light producer which is grown for its pollinizing value. The tree is low growing.

CHESTNUTS

There is much evidence to indicate a fine chestnut industry can be built in California. Indeed, production has already reached good commercial proportions, and is steadily increasing. There is room for a great deal of expansion on the western coast on account of the ravages of Chestnut Blight throughout eastern states,



FIVE-YEAR-OLD ORCHARD ON FROSTFIGHTER STOCK
Frostfighter walnut trees planted March, 1930. Topworked to Paynes, August, 1931.
Photograph taken August, 1935. Property of Anderson Orchard Co., Linden.

LEIB'S FROSTFIGHTER WALNUT The Key to Better Walnut Orchards

The Frostfighter is a valuable new black walnut hybrid understock, for sale exclusively by us. It is an exceedingly rapid and vigorous grower and has perfect affinity for English varieties. By planting Frostfighters, and later topworking, a very rapid growing and uniform orchard is obtained. Orchards topworked on Frostfighter are less subject to sunburn and come into profitable bearing at an earlier age.

Frostfighter as a Pollinizer

Scientific tests have shown the Franquette to greatly increase its crops by the introduction of pollinizers. On account of its late blooming, the Frostfighter is one of the few walnuts that will pollinize it successfully.

The Frostfighter is valuable as an understock, or as a pollinizer, and is not to be grown for its own nuts. It also makes an attractive and rapid growing shade tree.

Frostfighters are the same price as English varieties.

which has reduced production to a very low figure. California is free from Blight, and therein lies the hope for an important commercial industry here.

The trees are well adapted to our coastal valleys, as well as to the Stockton area, where there are a number of thriving orchards. Chestnuts bloom very late, are never injured by frost, and are therefore especially valuable for frosty locations. They grow into large, spreading trees and should be planted about 40 feet apart. Always plant two or more varieties to provide cross-pollination.

Budded Chestnuts

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Marron de Combale. The best French variety and especially adapted to our coastal districts. The nuts are large, attractive, and of good quality. The tree is a good grower and bears well.

Chestnut Seedlings

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$.65	\$.50
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.50	.45

Italian or Spanish. Nuts of medium size and good quality which hull readily. Extensively used as a pollinizer and as

rootstocks for other varieties. The trees are strong growers, highly ornamental and well suited for specimen trees and for roadside or avenue planting.

PECANS

Pecans are well adapted to the warmer sections of California. They require a deep rich soil, with ample moisture and good drainage. The large, thin-shelled, budded varieties which are now propagated exclusively, are far superior to the seedlings of a few years ago.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Burkett. Nut large, almost round, thin shelled. The tree is vigorous and a heavy cropper in California. Plant Halbert or Success with it as a pollinizer.

Halbert. Nuts rather small, almost round, and thin shelled. Kernel of delicate flavor and excellent quality. A heavy producer and bears when very young. Self-fruitful.

Success. The most widely planted variety in California. Nut large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality. One of the best for the home orchard. Self-fruitful.

Citrus and Subtropical Fruits

The orange is California's leading fruit crop—production last year amounting to 28 million boxes.

Although you may not be located in a commercial citrus district, the chances are you can grow many of our best varieties in protected locations around the house. There is probably nothing better for yard planting than these beautiful evergreen trees, with their globular heads, dark glossy foliage, and golden fruit. A half dozen selected varieties will provide all the fresh fruit, lemonade and orange juice the average family can use.

Our citrus trees are of first quality, and commercial planters are urged to get our quotations. Citrus trees (except for export shipment) are sold balled rather than bare root, and their shipping weight will range from 50 to 75 pounds per tree. Shipping season lasts through June.

GRADING. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, the diameter being taken three inches above the bud.

Price—Commercial Citrus Varieties

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
5/8-in. to 3/4-in. caliper.....	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.35

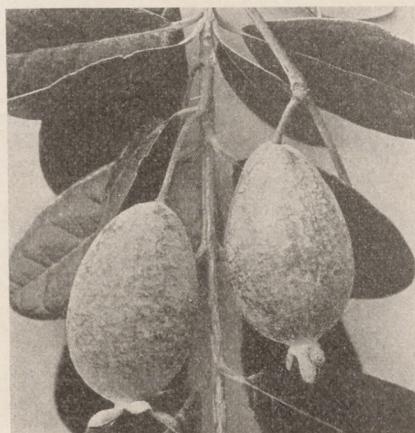
Write for prices on 300 or more.

Washington Navel Orange. The well-known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the world, is California's most famous fruit variety. The fruit is large, beautiful to the eye, seedless, and unexcelled in quality. It possesses fine shipping qualities and the tree is prolific and prolific. November to April.

Valencia Late Orange. The summer orange of California which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium to large; oblong. The flesh is of good quality, containing abundant juice which makes this variety the standard juice orange. The tree attains large size and is a regular and very heavy producer. May to November.

Eureka Lemon. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. The fruit is of good size, clear lemon color, and of the highest quality, with abundant juice and few seeds. The tree is almost thornless and blooms and produces heavy crops throughout the year, with the bulk of the crop ripening during the spring and summer. This lemon is exceedingly prolific and probably bears heavier than any other citrus variety.

COOLIDGE FEIJOA (Guava) Succeeds Throughout California



Lisbon Lemon. This variety is somewhat hardier than the Eureka, and hence is the predominating lemon north of the Tehachapi. The fruit is of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. The tree is large, a good producer, but thorny. It bears throughout the year.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit). Known as "grapefruit," because the fruit hangs on the tree in clusters. This is the finest variety, grown almost to the exclusion of others. The fruit is very large, practically seedless, with abundant juice of the best quality. February to August.

CITRUS—LESS COMMON AND DWARF VARIETIES

Many of the following varieties are surprisingly hardy as well as beautiful ornamental trees. In them is combined beauty and utility, and they also have a novelty interest to many.

Price—\$2.50 Each

Kumquat. The smallest and hardest citrus fruit. Bears, in great profusion, olive-shaped fruits about one inch in diameter; prized for marmalade and candied fruits. The dwarf tree, covered

WASHINGTON NAVEL GROVE, TULARE COUNTY
The world's finest Navel oranges are produced here.

with golden yellow fruit, makes a most beautiful and striking appearance and it is often planted in pots for patios. Is hardy throughout most of California.

Dancy Tangerine. The fruit is small to medium, flattened at ends. The skin is thin, a deep orange red, and separates readily from the flesh, which is sweet and rich. Fruit ripens during early spring and the tree bears fine crops.

Bearss Seedless Lime. The largest and finest lime; fruit resembling a small lemon; seedless, very juicy, acid, with fine lime flavor. The tree is very prolific, maturing fruit the year around. Rather tender and subject to killing frosts.

Rangpur Lime. The hardest lime; fully as hardy as the lemon. Fruit roundish, medium size, orange-red skin, with deep orange flesh. Highly acid and of good quality.

Satsuma Orange. One of the hardest of all citrus fruits. The fruit is attractive and fine in quality. The good sized, flattened, deep orange fruits have a skin which separates readily, and sweet, rich flesh of pleasant flavor. The tree is a dwarf grower. November to April.

AVOCADOS

"THE KING OF SALAD FRUITS"

The avocado is somewhat more tender than the orange but the more hardy varieties can be grown commercially where it is not too cold for the lemon. The trees are sold balled and should be planted during the spring months. Commercial orchards are set from 22 to 24 feet apart, and the trees begin to bear about the fourth year.

In northern California we recommend planting avocados around the house, or in other sheltered locations. We handle the hardest varieties.

1 to 5 6 or more
Price Each \$2.75 \$2.50

Duke. One of the hardest of all varieties. It stands both heat and cold as well as any other, and is especially suited to northern California. A thin-skinned, oval, green variety, weighing from 8 to 12 ounces, and of excellent quality. October to November.

Fuerte. This is the outstanding commercial variety. A good sized, oblong,

dull green fruit, containing a maximum of 25% to 30% oil, with smooth buttery texture and rich flavor. November to June.

Puebla. A medium-sized deep maroon-purple fruit, thin-skinned, and one of the hardest. The flesh is rich and of good quality, with an oil content from 18 to 28 per cent. A large symmetrical tree, producing heavy crops. November to February.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY SERVICE IS WORLD WIDE

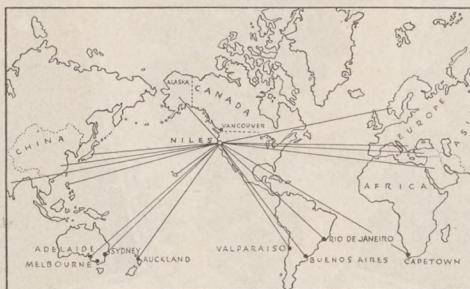
To helpfully serve our friends, whether they be located close at hand or at some far distant point across the seas, is our constant aim, our continued endeavor, and to this end our efforts are directed.

Geographic location and climatic conditions have an important bearing on the growth and development of plant life. It is gratifying to us that so many of our friends in all parts of the world continue to write us regarding their planting problems.

In order that you may be assured of the best results from your orchard, vineyard, rose garden, or landscaping, we offer without obligation the advice and counsel of a staff of experts of wide experience and study in all phases of orchard and ornamental planting. Your problems are our problems.

As indicated by the rough chart shown above, California Nursery Company ships fruit trees and ornamental plants to every continent of the globe, and we take a great deal of pride in a long record of safe deliveries. Our location at Niles, but a short distance from the great port of San Francisco, where splendid shipping facilities are available to all corners of the world, assures you of prompt and rapid shipment of your orders.

Our organization includes a fully equipped Export Department, located in our Main Office at Niles. As is the case with all shipments, only the best of stock is selected for Export orders. The young plants are carefully packed in strong wooden export cases, built of new lumber. A sufficient amount of damp moss or other packing material is used to protect the plants from lack of moisture. A thick



inner-lining is used to seal out heat, and the cases are securely closed and reinforced with iron straps. After long days by rail, or weeks at sea, your order will reach you fresh and new, the young plants eager to start growing in their new home.

It is our aim to helpfully serve you; to assist you in solving your planting problems; to furnish you plant material of the highest quality obtainable; to select and pack your order carefully; and to effect delivery to

you with the least possible delay. Write us concerning your particular problems. Give us a brief description of your geographic location, your climatic conditions, range of temperature, annual rainfall and seasonal precipitation, and we will, after a thorough study, be glad to suggest and recommend the varieties of fruit trees or other plants best suited to your locality. Send us a list of the varieties and sizes of trees or plants in which you are particularly interested, and we will, without obligation on your part, be glad to submit a complete estimate of the approximate delivered cost of your order.

We are always at your service.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
Niles, California, U. S. A.

Note: Our shipping season at Niles begins about January 1, and lasts until March 15, approximately, of each year. Since a great many orders are accumulated throughout the year for shipment during this brief period, we urge you to place your order at the earliest possible date so that we may make proper reservations of stock for you.

PERSIMMONS

do well in nearly all parts of California, and are seldom injured by either heat or cold.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$1.25	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	1.00	.90

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Fuyu.** November-December. Fruit medium to large, round-flattened; skin a deep tomato red and very attractive. The flesh is rich, and of good quality and flavor. It is never astringent, even when very firm. Tree productive.

***Hachiya.** November-December. The leading commercial variety. Fruit very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish orange. Flesh orange in color, melting, sweet and rich; usually seedless; flavor excellent. A heavy producer.

PINEAPPLE GUAVAS

Feijoa sellowiana. A valuable subtropical plant which is hardy almost anywhere in California, withstanding temperatures down to 10 deg. F. It makes an attractive shrub or small tree, and bears oval fruit the size of hens' eggs, with delicious pineapple flavor and a delightful aroma. It also has most attractive flowers. This fruit plant should be better known in northern California and we recommend it for both its beauty and utility. We have the **Coolidge** variety (budded) which bears heavily every year. Balled plants, 18 in. to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

OLIVES

Olives grow in nearly all sections but prefer the warmer parts of the state. Of all fruits, the olive is most tolerant of alkaline soils, and it also gets along on dry infertile soils better than most fruits. Olives make attractive and useful avenue or border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy and excellent food.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
½ to ¾ in. caliper		
(Bare root)	\$1.00	\$.85

In 6-in. pots, 3-ft. to 4-ft.

grade (Manzanillo only) 1.00 .85

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Manzanillo. One of the best pickling olives. It is larger than Mission and ripens earlier, thus escaping early fall frosts. The fruit is rather tender and should be handled carefully but the pickled fruit is unsurpassed in quality. Productive. October.

Mission. The oldest variety, introduced by the padres. The trees are hardy, heavy producers, and the fruit is the best general purpose olive, being fine for pickling and also the leading oil variety. The fruit is medium in size and has fine flavor. November.

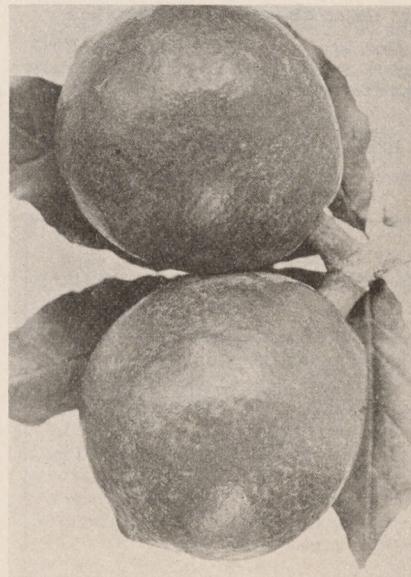
Sevillano. The famous Queen olive of commerce. It is one of the largest varieties and is used for pickling, the larger sizes being in great demand and bringing fine prices.

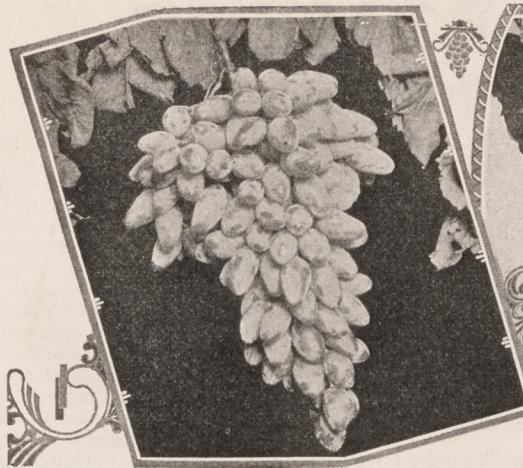
THE WHITE SAPOTA

An attractive evergreen tree, hardy

as the orange, which can be grown successfully in many locations in central and northern California, and deserves to be better known in this area. The fruit, borne in clusters, resembles somewhat green apples in appearance and the better varieties have a rich, peach-like flavor, much liked by most people. We handle the **Suebelle** variety, one of the best in quality. In 5-gal. cans, \$3.00 each.

WHITE SAPOTA





OLIVETTE BLANCHE



RIBIER



MARAVILLE DE MALAGA

Roeding's Quality GRAPEVINES

Are Famous Throughout the West

Several species of grapes are cultivated in the United States. The American grape, *Vitis labrusca*, predominates in the East, and the Muscadine grapes, *Vitis rotundifolia*, have long been grown in the south. But in California, *Vitis vinifera* thrives to perfection in all the warmer districts, and is grown almost to the exclusion of other varieties. *Vitis vinifera* (the European type) is the grape of ancient and modern agriculture; the grape of the Old and New Testaments; of the fables, prose and poetry of all people. From it are made the raisins and wines of the world. It is the chief agricultural crop of several nations.

The European grape requires a long, warm growing season, free from summer fogs and rains. Grapes thrive in soils ranging all the way from fine sands to heavy clay loams. Loams and sandy loams are the best types, however, and all must be deep and well drained. Grapevines are planted from eight to twelve feet apart, depending upon the variety and character of soil. Grapes come into bearing quicker than most fruits, and a crop is usually harvested the third year.

There is nothing finer for home planting than a few grapevines. They take up but little space and are excellent for covering fences and arbors. Their luscious fruit provides so much pleasure for the entire family that every home should have a few vines. We recommend the American varieties for coastal districts. These require much less heat for proper ripening and are more resistant to Mildew.

GRAPE—European Varieties

Our grapevines are grown in Phylloxera free Madera County, and **do not have to be dipped**.

1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299 or more
No. 1 grade....	\$.15	\$.08	\$.05 \$.03

BLACK MALVOISE

Excellent as Either a Wine or Table Grape

A dual purpose grape which we recommend for both the home vineyard and commercial planting. A vigorous, heavy bearing vine, producing large, well-filled bunches of good sized, black oval berries. The grapes are sweet, of good flavor and texture, and much liked as a table grape. A good wine grape for Port wines.

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

***Black Hamburg.** August-September. An excellent eating grape, adapted to a rather wide range of climatic conditions, and very popular in home vineyards. The berries are of good size, slightly elongated, sweet and crisp. A good arbor grape.

***Black Monukka.** A black, seedless grape of excellent eating qualities, and also popular for making fancy raisins. The berries are dark in color, medium size, elongated, with a tender skin and crisp, sweet flesh, borne in large loose clusters. Makes a large black, handsome raisin.

Cornichon. October. A handsome grape, with large, elongated, purplish black berries, covered with thick bloom. The berries are borne in large, loose clusters, and keep and ship exceptionally well. An important commercial variety.

***Dizmar.** August. One of our earliest varieties. An attractive white grape of good size, with crisp tender flesh and thin skin. It has good flavor and eating qualities.

***Emperor.** September-October. A late ripening, long keeping variety, grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are very large, dark red in color, and of pulpy texture. Its eating quality is good and it is especially relished late in November after other grapes are gone. Used extensively for "sawdust packing."

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Grown extensively in the Lodi district and one of California's leading shipping grapes. A vigorous, heavy producer.

***Malaga.** September. California's leading white shipping and table grape. The berries are large, oval, borne on large, loose clusters. The flesh is crisp, sweet and delicious. One of the best white grapes.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga) August. An excellent early variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. The berries are a beautiful sparkling red, with firm crisp flesh.

***Muscat.** September. California's popular table and raisin grape. The berries are large, pale amber, sweet and delicious, with the well known muscat flavor. Many people consider this to be the finest of all eating grapes. This is the genuine Muscat of Alexandria.

***Olivette Blanche.** September. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries elongated, light amber in color, with firm, crisp flesh of pleasant, sprightly flavor. The vine is vigorous, easy to grow, and produces well.

***Pearl of Csaba.** July. An extremely early variety introduced from Hungary. On account of its earliness and pleasant eating qualities, we feel sure this variety has a place in the home vineyard and for local markets. The berries are white, round, and of medium size. Probably the earliest of all grapes.

***Ribier.** August-September. A remarkable, extra large, black, handsome grape grown extensively for shipping. The immense round berries are borne on large, well filled clusters, and are firm, yet juicy, sweet and delicious in flavor. Its high flavor, good shipping qualities, and striking appearance make it a leader in all markets.

***Rose of Peru.** (Black Prince) September. A fine eating grape and often referred to as the "best all-round table grape." A vigorous growing vine, producing good sized, compact bunches of large, dark purple, spherical berries. A fine home vineyard variety.

***Thompson Seedless.** September. California's famous seedless grape, so well known that it hardly requires description. Valuable as a table shipping grape as well as for raisin production. A favorite in the home vineyard on account of its seedlessness.

Zante Currant. This is the grape from which the dried "currants" of commerce are made. The berries are small, round, black, and seedless. Used exclusively for drying.

WINE VARIETIES

We wish to call particular attention to our white wine varieties. There has been a shortage of these grapes in California since repeal and their planting at this time should prove a wise investment.

Alicante Bouchet. (Black) Extensively planted, chiefly for its red juice. The berries are round, medium in size, and firm, with a tough skin which makes the grape a good shipper. An abundant producer.

Carignane. (Black) A popular and excellent wine variety, grown extensively in coastal and interior regions. The berries are medium size, round, with tough skin and sweet juice. A fine producer and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Feher Szagos. (White) A heavy producer, grown chiefly in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are above medium

EMPEROR GRAPES



in size, elongated with a tender skin and of sweet, neutral flavor. Also suitable for a table grape for the home vineyard.

Franken Riesling. (White) The principal Rhine wine type grown in California. The berries are about medium in size, spherical, juicy, and sprightly in flavor. It makes a good wine when used alone, and is also valuable for blending.

Golden Chasselas. (White) One of the principal white wine varieties of Sonoma County, and is well adapted to nearly all districts. The vine is a heavy bearer and the grapes produce an excellent wine of the Sherry type.

Pedro Ximenes. (White) An extra heavy bearing vine, especially suited to the interior valleys. The bunches are large, loose and well filled. Berries medium size, light amber, neutral in flavor. The grape is a good shipper with high sugar content and low acidity. This variety produces the famous wines of Malaga.

Grenache. (Black) This variety resembles Carignane but is of somewhat higher quality, especially for sweet wines. It bears and ships well and is especially adapted to hot regions.

Mataro. (Black) A good wine variety which leafs out late and therefore usually escapes spring frosts. It also withstands drought well and is relatively resistant to Mildew. The fruit resembles Carignane and is produced on large, compact clusters. Does best in hot regions. The vine is a good bearer and the fruit ships well.

Mission. (Black) Undoubtedly the first wines made in California were produced from this variety which was brought into this country by the padres. A very good general purpose grape which is also a fairly good table grape. The berries produced on large loose clusters are firm, sweet and good shippers. A vigorous growing variety, particularly adapted to warm regions. Makes an excellent Angelica wine.

Sauvignon Vert. (Colombar) (White) A wine variety of high reputation. The berries are round, golden in color, juicy, and of fine aromatic flavor, producing the best wines of the Sauterne type. A heavy bearer which does best in the coastal valleys. One of the best white grapes for these districts.

Semillon Blanc. (White) A wine variety of the highest quality and bouquet for the coastal districts. The berries are medium in size, round, very juicy. This is the characteristic Sauterne grape.

Zinfandel. (Black) The leading wine grape of California. The berries are rather small, round, thin skinned and juicy, borne on compact clusters. The variety is a regular and heavy bearer, and well adapted to the coastal valleys as well as to the interior. Produces a good quality claret.

GRAPE—American Varieties

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
No. 1 grade.....	\$.20	\$.15

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Catawba.** One of the best red American grapes. The berries are medium large, round, coppery red, vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose.

***Concord.** The well-known American variety, more widely grown than any other. The berries are round and firm on medium-sized clusters; blue-black in color. The flesh is sweet, with the decided "foxy" flavor common to grapes of this species. A grape of good eating quality and also one of the best juice and jelly.

Isabella. A popular market and table grape, having oval, blue-black berries, sweet and rich in musky flavor. Fine for arbors.

Niagara. The best white American variety. The berries are large, pale amber, with tender flesh of good quality.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) A very large blue-black grape, showy and aromatic. A good market variety for coastal districts. When fully ripe, the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky.

PHYLLOXERA RESISTANT ROOTINGS

These are well rooted vines, to be planted direct in the vineyard, and then budded or grafted to the desired variety. This is one of the standard methods of establishing a resistant vineyard in California.

1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299 or more

No. 1 grade.....\$.15 \$.08 \$.06 \$.04

Rupestris St. George. The well-known stock used in California more than all others combined. It is easy to grow and graft. A deep-rooted variety and should not be planted in shallow soils.

Solonis X Othello No. 1613. A rootstock offered by us this year after thorough testing by the U. S. D. A. It is highly resistant to nematode, as well as Phylloxera, and is rapidly gaining in favor in the San Joaquin Valley. It is a vigorous grower and has proven itself well adapted to nearly all our raisin and table varieties, as well as to many wine grapes. It thrives on widely different soil types—ranging from sand to heavy adobe. We consider this a most promising rootstock and it should have a wider range of adaptability than Rupestris St. George.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock proving untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Read Carefully for Better Results

FRUIT TREES

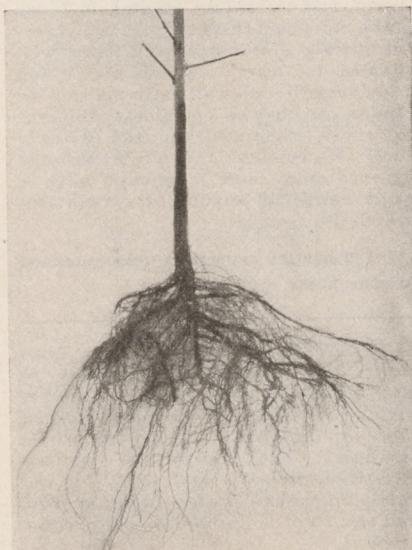
When to Plant. Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted any time after digging until spring. January and February, however, are the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

Treatment When Received. When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. **Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze.**

Planting the Tree. Dig large holes—at least six inches larger each way than necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, and remove entirely any broken roots. **Don't, plant too deep.** Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm it well about the roots. If possible, it is an excellent plan to water the tree when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground around the tree.

Don't fail to cut the top back. This is necessary in order to balance the top with the loss of roots which always takes place when a tree is dug from the nursery. If the top is not cut back the result is usually a slow, weak growing tree the first season. If the tree has side branches when received from the nursery, do not remove them all, but leave

Peach tree with top pruned for planting
Do not cut off all side branches



two or three, shortening them in. (See illustration.)

Developing the Tree. During May of the first season, select three or four young shoots, properly distributed around the trunk, and pinch back all other growth. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preceding season except the three or four main branches or "leaders." Cut these back, removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other growth. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties, no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed. In such cases subsequent pruning consists merely of thinning out, where the growth is too thick. With other varieties, it is necessary to continue some cutting back, in order to induce proper branching, and to prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind, however, that heavy pruning on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

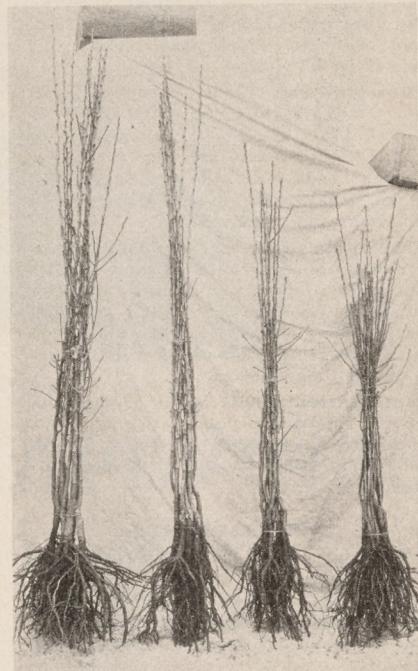
In most sections, young trees need from two to four thorough irrigations during the summer. Frequent waterings make for rapid growth.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

Our fruit trees are graded by caliper, rather than by height. Thus, when they are planted in the orchard and cut back they are of uniform size and more satisfactory to the planter. The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate heights of the trees in feet, and correspond to the following caliper sizes taken two inches above the bud. (Figs and walnuts excepted.)

(See illustration at upper right.)

6 to 8' grade— $\frac{1}{8}$ inch caliper and up
4 to 6' grade— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper and up
3 to 4' grade— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch caliper and up
2 to 3' grade— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch caliper and up



6-8' grade 4-6' grade 3-4' grade 2-3' grade
WELL GRADED PEAR TREES

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

6x 6 feet	1210	22x22 feet	90
8x 8 feet	680	24x24 feet	75
10x10 feet	435	25x25 feet	69
12x12 feet	302	30x30 feet	48
15x15 feet	193	35x35 feet	35
16x16 feet	170	40x40 feet	27
18x18 feet	134	50x50 feet	18
20x20 feet	109	60x60 feet	12

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TREE PROTECTORS

We recommend tree protectors to protect young trees against sunburn, borers, rabbits, etc. These protectors are cheap, durable, and an excellent investment.

Length	Width	Wt. Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.50
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	17.50
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	14.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	13.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.40	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.10	11.00

No order for less than 25 protectors accepted.

Sprays, Fungicides and Fertilizers

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Antrol. A safe, efficient poison syrup that will rid your home and garden of ants. No danger to pets and children, but will exterminate entire colonies of ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 ozs. of syrup, 65c; additional syrup, 75c per pint.

"Black Leaf 40." A concentrated nicotine solution for aphid and thrip. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Red Arrow. A very effective, non-poisonous insecticide for control of aphid, thrips and many other insects. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Taps. A new, improved bait with money back guarantee. Controls snails, slugs, sow bugs, earwigs and cutworms. 1½ lb. pkg., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 15 lb. bag, \$1.95; 50 lb. bag, \$5.50.

Sow Bug Control. When used according to directions this dry powder is very effective in ridding the garden of sow bugs. 1 lb., 50c.

Pestex. A reliable poison bait for controlling snails, slugs, sow bugs, etc. 2 lb. pkg., 35c; 5 lb. pkg., 75c; 15 lb. bag, \$1.95; 25 lb. bag, \$3.00.

Ortho Garden Bordo. This is the regular Bordeaux mixture used by orchardists. A standard spray for scab, rust, leafcurl, etc., on peaches, apples, roses, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 90c.

Ortho Garden Lead Arsenate. A true Basic Lead Arsenate. Used as a spray or dust to poison leaf-eating and fruit-eating insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc. 1 lb., 30c.

Ortho Garden Tendust. Contains the equivalent of 10 per cent "Black Leaf 40." Excellent for killing aphid and thrips. It will also repel rose beetles, squash bugs, etc. Does not injure appearance of flowers. 6 oz. container, 35c.

Ortho Garden Sulphur. A wettable sulphur of exceptional fineness suitable for use as a dust or liquid spray. Used to control mildew, rust, scab and brown rot. 2 lb. pkg., 25c.

Ortho Garden Volck. As nearly complete a garden spray as can be put in one package. It controls scale, aphid, thrips, leaf hopper, red spider, mealy bug, etc., and helps to control mildew and rust. 3½ oz. bottle, 35c; 1 pint, \$1.00.

Ortho Nursery Volck. Highest quality oil spray for use on foliage to control scale, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Not to be confused with Garden Volck which contains soap and nicotine and is a more complete spray for home garden use. 1 pint, 50c; 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, \$2.00.

SPRAYERS

Hudson Critic Sprayer. Very effective and durable sprayer for general garden use. Fineness of spray can be regulated and pressure is constant. Has glass spray container. \$1.30.

Hudson Misty Sprayer. An inexpensive but very satisfactory little sprayer for household and garden use. 60c.

Hudson Patrol Duster. An exceptionally fine duster. Adjustable nozzle makes it possible to effectively dust under surfaces of leaves. Has glass container. \$1.35.

GARDEN TOOLS

At our Garden Store in Niles we carry a select line of Garden Tools.

FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulfate. For rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias. Spread 2 to 4 ounces (according to size) directly under each plant. 2 lbs. for 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Ammonium Sulfate. A nitrogenous fertilizer sometimes known as "Ford's Fertilizer." Apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 250 square feet. Plants will be injured by too heavy applications. 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Old Homestead Dairy Fertilizer. A general garden fertilizer and soil builder. Free from weed seeds. Specially fine for lawn dressing. "Cash and Carry" prices 35c per sack; delivered in San Francisco Bay region for 50c per sack. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peat Moss. Useful for mixing with stiff, heavy or very light soils. Makes soils more retentive of moisture and improves drainage. Also recommended for mulching roses, bulbs, and other plants. Large bales, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$12.50.

We will be glad to advise you regarding the use of the proper spray or fertilizer for any special condition you may encounter in your garden or orchard. You will also find your County Agricultural Commissioner and Farm Advisor ready to render helpful assistance.



FOR CALIFORNIA SOIL, USE CALIFORNIA'S OWN PLANT FOOD

GAVIOTA

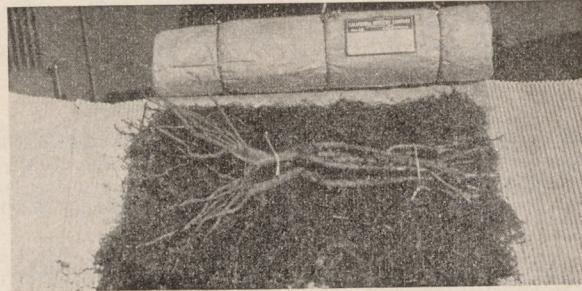
There is one plant food that is prepared especially for the needs of the soil peculiar to California. That fertilizer is GAVIOTA. Longest-lasting, most economical, it is ideal for your garden . . . and lawn . . . and purse.

PRICES

100-lb. bag.....	\$4.00
50-lb. bag.....	2.25
25-lb. bag.....	1.50
10-lb. bag.....	.75
3-lb. bag.....	.30



Our truck loaded for local delivery.



Parcel Post Packing.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Packing. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

Export Shipments. Charges are made covering cost of materials used in export packing. We also arrange at customers' expense when necessary for drayage, insurance, consular invoices, etc. Particular care is exercised in export packing and customers are assured that stock shipped by us will arrive in good condition.

Inspection. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with instructions to re-forward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Prices. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Niles. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C. O. D.

unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order. On mail orders for less than \$1.00 a 25c handling charge will be made.

Sales Tax. When remitting, customers must add to their orders the following amounts for

STATE SALES TAX: Orders from 15 to 49 cents, 1 cent tax; 50 cents to 83 cents, 2 cents tax; 84 cents to \$1.16, 3 cents tax; \$1.17 to \$1.49, 4 cents tax; \$1.50 to \$1.83, 5 cents tax. For each \$1.00 thereafter, 3 cents additional tax.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved, and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of re-handling.

Orders amounting to \$5.00 or more will be delivered to points within a radius of 30 miles from Niles without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience. On orders for less than \$5.00 a delivery charge of 50c will be made.

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CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1865

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

SACRAMENTO SALESYARD
3149 Folsom Blvd.
Telephone Capitol 4790

MAIN OFFICE
Niles, California
Telephone Niles 134

BANKING REFERENCES:
Bank of America—Oakland, Calif.
Bank of Alameda Co.—Niles, Calif.

FRESNO SALESYARDS
Belmont and Thorne
Telephone Fresno 3-5327

3000 State Highway
Telephone Fresno 2-1515

MODESTO SALESYARD
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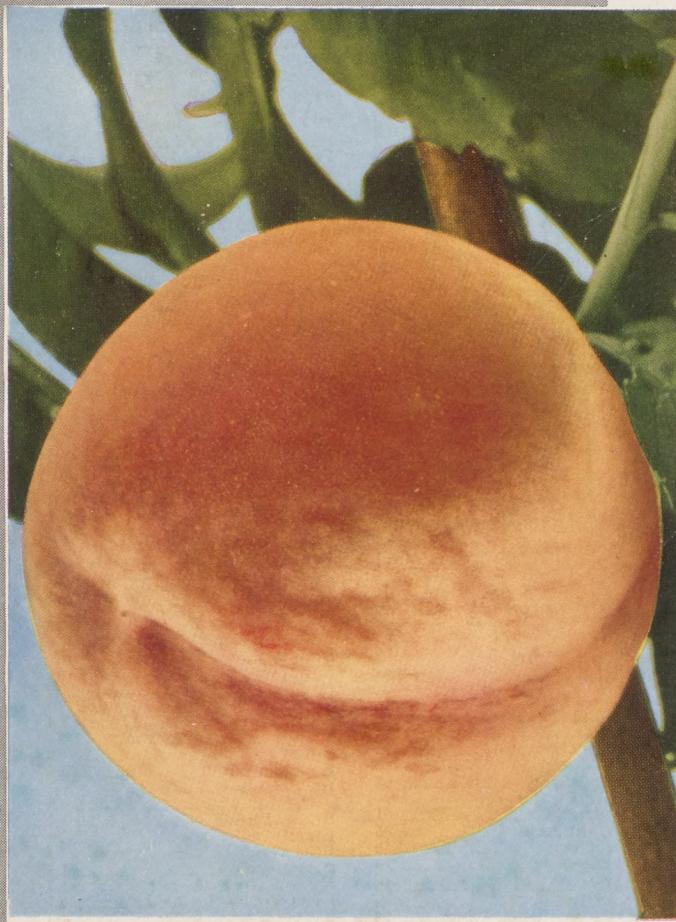
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